The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII......NO. 2206. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] OF THE AFRICA.

[illegible] of the Atlantic Telegraph.

[illegible] Demonstrations Against the Christians.

Rumors of Another Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

Increase of the Revenue Returns of Great Britain.

ARRIVALS OF GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Heavy and Lower—Consols 98 1-4@98 3-8.

The [illegible] steamship *Africa*, Capt. Shannon, [illegible] from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the afternoon of [illegible], the 2d inst., arrived here at 11½ [illegible]

[illegible] inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., abreast of Cape [illegible] distance one mile, proceeded three [illegible] no boat or vessel to receive the despatch of the New-York Associated Press, [illegible]

[The steamer *Propeller*, from Boston via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the morning of Sept. 28. [illegible] from Galway states that the *Propeller* was [illegible] on the ground there, to prevent her from sinking.]

The steamer *Fulton* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The steamers of the New-York and Galway line are henceforth to touch at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on their westward passages—thus securing the receipt of news from Europe in six or seven days.

The steamer *Pacific*, from New-York via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 1st, and the *Asia*, from Boston via Halifax, reached Liverpool at noon on the 2d inst.

The official revenue returns of Great Britain show a decrease on the quarter of £1,776,000, on the half-year of £[illegible], and upon the year, £5,017,000. The decrease is more than accounted for by the reduction in the income-tax, amounting to £7,000,000, so that there was an actual increase on the year's revenue, as contrasted with last year, of £1,000,000. The journals have congratulatory [illegible] on this satisfactory exhibit, and the *Times* only hopes that a year or two more of tranquility will admit of the reduction or abolition of more obnoxious taxes without impairing the public service, or running in danger of a deficit.

The *Daily News* treats the statement that Lord Derby had solicited Lord John Russell's assistance in framing the coming Reform bill, as a clumsy fiction.

A deputation from the Galway Harbor Commissioners had waited on the Board of Works at Dublin, for the purpose of obtaining a further loan to enable them to extend the accommodation and protective capabilities of their harbor. The Board explained that there were legal obstacles in the way of compliance with the request, but expressed a readiness to give the required assistance provided the difficulties in question could be obviated.

A report was current that Government was about to send three gentlemen, experienced in engineering and maritime matters, with a view of reporting upon the state of the harbor and roadstead of Galway, and to inquire as to what works may be necessary for rendering the port safe and commodious.

The London papers contain the following paragraphs:

"Mr. John Van Buren, the son of the late President of the United States, has just arrived from the Continent, and is staying at Fleming's Hotel. After a brief visit to Ireland, Mr. Van Buren returns to the United States."

[Mr. Van Buren returned on board the *Africa*.]

Mr. Varley, one of the Consulting Electricians of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, writes to the *Times* in response to an article calling in question his estimate of the distance of the faults in the cable. He states that his means of testing are not wholly dependent upon the resistance offered by the cable, and that he searched diligently for indications of a fault nearer shore, but without success. He also says that by the modes of testing adopted by him, the estimate distances are seldom more than 5 per cent. in error, and then only in cases of difficulty. In testing the Atlantic Cable, he adopted four distinct modes.

A Mr. Rowett had offered to lay a rope-covered electric wire between Valentia and Newfoundland, for the sum of £[illegible].

Alderman D. W. Wire had been elected by the Common Council Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The shaft of the Page Bank coal pit, near Durham, [illegible] while the men and boys, to the number of 82, were at work in the mine. It was feared that the lives of all would be sacrificed, but, after great exertions in subduing the flames, 73 persons were drawn out of the pit alive and the other 10 dead.

The ship *Sultana*, with £100,000 Australian gold, and the *Ocean Chief*, with about £200,000, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st from Melbourne.

The Emperor of the French arrived in Paris from Biarritz on the first inst., and was to proceed to the Camp at Chalons on the following day.

A letter from Berne contradicts, in the strongest terms, a report that the French Government had addressed a fresh note to the Swiss Federal Council on the subject of the refugees residing at Geneva, and that M. Kern, the Swiss Minister at Paris, had received special instructions on the subject. It is [illegible] that the Emperor of the French is perfectly satisfied with the decree published by the Federal Council with respect to refugees, and has made no further demand on the subject.

The *Moniteur* states that the Emperor of Russia had given a distinguished reception to Prince Napoleon at Warsaw, and accompanied him back to his residence.

Eighty millions of francs are said to be required to complete the works at Cherbourg. Vincennes is to have the finest park of artillery in Europe, and the fortress is to be enlarged.

A Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* does not hesitate to assert that the object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Warsaw was to communicate to the Emperor Alexander the views of the Emperor Napoleon with regard to coming events in Turkey.

A letter from Paris says that the French Consul at Tampico had written to the Commander of the French naval station in the Gulf of Mexico, claiming protection for the French in that place.

It was rumored that the Pope's bull had arrived in Paris for the erection of the Bishopric of Rennes into an Archbishopric.

Mr. Morphy, the American chess-player, had been astonishing the Parisians by repeating his extraordinary performance of playing eight games, with eight separate players at one and the same time without seeing the boards. Mr. Morphy won six of the games and the other two were drawn. The play lasted for ten hours, during which time Mr. Morphy never took the slightest refreshment, and at the conclusion he did not appear to be much fatigued.

At Paris on the 1st inst., the settlement on the Bourse passed off easily, and the 3 per cents closed at 73.20 for money, and 73.25 for account.

Some Spanish ships-of-the-line were to proceed to Cochin-China to protect the Spaniards there.

Rumors of a Ministerial crisis in Spain were current, but the Ministerial organs pronounced them unfounded.

The coming elections in Spain are expected to be of the most stormy character.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Government has granted permission to import cotton seed into Cuba.

An exhibition of cloths and silks manufactured in the Papal States had been held at Rome, and the result showed that the Romans could supply themselves with coarse cloths without having recourse to other [illegible]

Letters from Vienna say that the Government is pushing forward vigorously the works in the war ports of Pola and Cattaro.

The Swiss Federal Council had complained at Vienna against the violation of the Swiss territory by Austrian Custom-house officials.

The negotiations between the Holy See and the Grand Duchy of Baden, for a concordat, had been broken off.

The Bavarian Chambers had been dissolved, and a general election would take place shortly.

The Holstein troops lately encamped near Rendsburg for the purpose of federal military inspection, had been transported back to the Danish island of Zealand. Many precautions were taken by the Danish authorities for fear of a renewal of demonstrations of German sympathies. Before the troops left the camp, lithographed slips of paper were scattered about containing appeals for a "United Schleswig-Holstein" and a "Free Germany." Pamphlets were also in circulation from a democratic propaganda.

A Danish squadron had arrived at Stockholm, there to be united to a Swedish squadron, for the purpose of naval manoeuvres in the Baltic. The united fleet consists of [illegible] ships of war.

The [illegible] Navigation Company took possession, on the 20th ult., of the establishment at Villa-Franca, granted to them by the Sardinian Government.

The Russian steamship *Invincible*, on her passage from Cronstadt for Hull, with a full cargo, had been entirely lost. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The Prince of Prussia arrived at Warsaw on the 28th ult., and was cordially received by the Emperor Alexander. On the following day the Emperor and the Prince reviewed the troops at the camp of Powonski. The troops formed an effective force of 30,000 men, with 64 pieces of artillery. At each defile the Prince of Prussia put himself at the head of his regiment—the Kalvaga Infantry.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, was to have been received by the Turkish Sultan on the 25th ult.

Letters from Candia describe the Island as still in a very disturbed state. The new Governor had not been able to carry out the instructions received from Constantinople. Armed Turks had traversed the capital of the Island, shouting, "Death to the Christians!" Some of them were arrested, but were immediately released, so great is Mussulman influence.

A telegram from Alexandria says: "The *Lucifero* publishes a report of a revolt at Djidda, and a rising at Mecca, wherein several Turkish soldiers have been killed."

Advices from Tripoli state that the revolt of a battalion of soldiers had been suppressed.

The Chief Minister of Persia and his two sons had been arrested, and were under surveillance.

Advices from Suez state that the steamer *Hymen* had been met on the coast of Abyssinia with pilgrims on board in a state of mutiny against the Christians. The latter would doubtless have all been murdered, but for the timely interposition of an English steamer which took the *Hymen* and all on board into Suez.

The India and China mails, already telegraphed, were expected to reach England the day the *Africa* sailed. Commercial telegrams by them show that there had been a further decline of about 2 per cent. in the rate of Exchange at Hong Kong and Shanghae, thus diminishing all prospect of silver being sent from Europe.

The British Consul, and all foreigners, had left Canton.

Lord Elgin and Admiral Seymour had departed for Japan, and the French Minister for Cochin-China.

In the Indian Exchanges there had been no material variation, but the Bank of Bengal had made another reduction of 1 per cent. in their rate of discount—making the charge 7 per cent.

A serious flood had occurred in the Upper Indus, by which nearly the whole of the cantonments at Nosher were swept away.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Saturday, Oct. 2—Noon.

A grand review took place yesterday at Paris in presence of the Emperor and Empress. The troops consisted of ten battalions of the Imperial Guard, amounting to 6,000 men. Their Majesties were received with great enthusiasm both by the military and by the people.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree extending to the 30th of September, next year, the decree of September, 1857, relative to the importation of foreign grain.

It is again stated in the Continental journals that the question of the Regency of Prussia is still not settled. The Queen and her party, it is said, have induced the King to offer the Prince of Prussia a simple extension for six months of his present unsatisfactory powers, and it is observed that if the Prince were to refuse these terms the matter would be quickly terminated, and the Queen's party overthrown. The *Journal des Debats* to-day is, however, of the opinion that at a later period the difficulties of the case have been vanquished.

The nobility of the Government of Yaer in Russia, who were among the first to form Committees for the emancipation of the serfs, have lately sent an address to the Emperor praying that the measure might not be carried into effect in that province. The Emperor did not receive the address favorably, and replied that the measure should be executed notwithstanding any opposition of the nobility. The emancipation, the Emperor is said to have replied, will be carried into effect simultaneously throughout the whole of the Empire, and that he would not allow any part of it to be deprived of the benefit of it. During his journey, the Emperor would not accept of any *fêtes* on the part of the nobility where they have shown themselves hostile to the measure.

Daily News, City Article.

Friday Evening.—The Funds appeared this morning with renewed buoyancy, owing to the highly favorable revenue returns. At one period a fresh rise of ⅛ ℔ cent. was quoted. The advance was met, however, by realizations, and the market gave way, finally closing ⅛ ℔ cent. lower than yesterday. Some dullness was induced by rumors that the forthcoming Bank return would not be particularly favorable. An increased demand for money also exercised some effect. No purchases were effected for account of the Savings Bank. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange buoyancy prevailed in the morning, followed by comparative dullness in the afternoon. Upon the whole prices may be considered very well supported at the late important advance. At the Stock Exchange to-day as much as 2½@3 ℔ cent. was paid for loans on Government securities from day to day. In Lombard-street and elsewhere a very brisk demand was experienced in anticipation of the numerous bills falling due on the 2d, 3d and 4th, but the rates of discount for first-class paper did not exceed 3½ ℔ cent. At the Bank the applications were likewise to a fair extent. On Friday next the new Turkish loan will absorb £450,000. It is officially notified that the dividends will be payable to the public at the Bank of England on Wednesday, 13th inst. About £40,000 in bar gold, chiefly per *Fulton*, from New-York, was to-day sent into the Bank.

London Times City Article.

Friday Evening—The English funds opened with increased buoyancy this morning, but there was subsequently a slight tendency to reaction, several realizations having been effected, while a temporary demand for money was observable. At the close, however, there was again signs of firmness. In the Foreign Exchange the rates for Hamburg and Paris were sligetly lower. The Colonial produce markets during the week have presented no new feature, operations in the leading staples being of moderate extent. Generally the tone is less active than was anticipated.

The outgoing mail steamer on the 4th will take out £21,193 in silver for China, but no remittances to India.

The *Daily News* says the shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company continue in demand, and closed yesterday afternoon at £400@£420.

The *Times* states that, since the recent telegram from China, the quotations for the lower grades of blackish-leaf Congow have advanced ½d. Common closes with strong buyers, holders being indisposed to realize until the receipt of the letters by the mail.

Marseilles—Friday.

The Bombay *Times*, of the 7th of September, says that the rebels in Oude are in a desperate situation. There is a considerable force, but disorganized, in Behar. Colonels Anderson and Fraser are dead.

Berlin, Thursday.

By order of the authorities, the discussion in the journals on the question of the Regency within legal limits is declared fully allowable. Within less than fortnight six seizures had been carried out against Berlin newspapers.

The Mexican Question—The Plea of Usury

From the London Times, Sept. 30.

Subjoined is an American protest against the inference that the people of New-York are to be supported to be in any degree favorable to a resort to the plea of usury as a set-off against pecuniary obligations, merely because one of their most influential newspapers has lately manifested a tendency to encourage that mode of procedure. The writer regards with great regret the "unfairness" that could have prompted such a construction. At the same time he takes the opportunity to remark that any financial or other shortcomings that may be observable in the United States are not to be attributed to the American people, but to the influence of emigrants from the old country. If we lose our money, therefore, we should not only submit to the misfortune, but express penitence to America for having sent to her shores the persons to whom the dishonesty is to be attributed. In submitting this view, it may, perhaps, not be "unfair" to ask whether there is any test whatever by which we may be allowed to judge of the state of public sentiment across the Atlantic. When the journals with the largest circulation are quoted, it is always said: "Oh, these have no weight. People read them for amusement or scandal, but no one regards what they say. It is extremely wrong to judge America by such productions." But it now appears to be equally unfair to accept the views even of papers which are deservedly considered to be among the best conducted. Plainly, therefore, the Press is not to be admitted as a [illegible] conclusions. We are likewise debarred from looking at the actions of public men, since the allusions to the fact that the most eminent and open advocate of repudiation in the United States was lately a leading member of the Federal Cabinet, and that the principal person connected with the Dry Dock Bank found a large number of subsequent admirers to nominate him as a candidate for the Presidency, are also deprecated. Neither can we judge from the tone of independent communications through other channels, because, as in the case of the present letter, while they pronounce strongly in general terms against bad faith, they are invariably marked by powerful excuses for each individual instance that may be cited. It is these excuses that are the worst sign in the whole business. No free country, such as England or America, can be expected to be exempt from persons who perform unscrupulous acts or advocate objectionable doctrines, and all that can be required is that when such cases transpire the better part of the community should admit that they constitute a bad sign, which must forthwith be attended to. Few things would have been more painful than the recent bank and mercantile revelations in this country, but the evil would have been ten times as great if there had been a general effort to show that they need not be looked upon as a disgrace to the nation at large, and that they did not indicate any unsoundness in our social condition. The observation in the *Times* which has drawn forth the annexed protest was simply to the effect that it was unpleasant to find persons of influence in New-York endeavoring to stigmatise the European advances to Mexico as "usurious ventures," at a time when there was a rapidly increasing prospect that the United States would be bound in equity to see to their being honorably dealt with. If the principal persons in America were to express concurrence on this point there could be no further ground of complaint, but when the first impulse is to denounce the remark as "unfair," there is reason rather for an increase of alarm. As to the Dry Dock Bank case, it was admitted that the merchants of New-York, immediately after its occurrence, had pursued a most creditable course in insisting upon an alteration of the law under cover of which it had occurred, but the present writer seems to think that that step renders it wholly unjust that any one should now express disquiet at a revival of the doctrine then resorted to. His letter, however, must speak for itself, and if any of the holders of American securities can derive additional confidence from being told that every loose practice from which they have suffered, or are likely to suffer, is to be laid on the shoulders of the immigrant population, so much the better. It is to be feared, however, that, as there will be some difficulty, when agents arrive on this side, to raise railway or other loans, in ascertaining whether they represent the unadulterated native American or the foreign element, the distinction will not be found to facilitate business. Most persons will think that America should answer for herself as a whole, and that it is shabby, while each native claims without qualification all the glory of her career, to attempt to cast all her objectionable acts upon "gentlemen from the old country." Let the latter have all the glory if they are to have all the disgrace, and they will perhaps raise no objection. Finally, it is to be noticed that, with regard to the acquisition of Mexico, we are told that if America should be prevailed upon to take that country the sacrifice on her part will be tremendous for the sake of conferring a blessing on mankind. Does the writer believe that such statements will impose upon any one, or that they will strengthen the opinion he is anxious to inculcate of the good faith of his countrymen? Those who are honest in finance will be honest in argument. He should know there is scarcely a man in the United States who has not set his heart upon the acquisition. North and South have party animosities to adjust, but there is no difference as to the general aim. And it is no discredit that such should be the case. The only discredit lies in attempts to sophisticate upon the question, as if mankind were without common sense, and to pursue a covert in preference to an open course. If America is anxious not to trouble herself about Mexico, she has only to propose some concerted action with France and England, under a stipulation that none of the parties shall attempt colonization or annexation. She must be prompt, however, in any such step, since, according to the last accounts, Gen. Vidaurri, at the head of an army of American sympathizers—whether native or naturalized gentlemen from the old country is not stated—was advancing upon the capital, and the "great calamity" of finding the country upon her hands may apparently happen almost before she is aware of it.

"Sept. 22.

Sir: I notice, with much regret, the unfair expression in your city article of this morning, as follows: 'The views at present entertained in New-York on the usury doctrine,' &c.; and I also noticed in a recent impression of last week a similar remark, and a reference to the old 'Dry Dock Bank case,' the decision on the point of law in which so disgusted every honest man in the State that a new law was immediately framed and passed, and placed upon the statute-book of the State, by which any corporation is for ever prohibited from setting up the plea of usury for past or future transactions. Again, this 'Atlantic and Great Western' concern, upon which you comment, is not a New-York concern at all; the line does not appear upon the [illegible] in what State it is, unless it be in an unfinished state, or unless it be regularly finished by this raid of the London and New-York Times against it. But, seriously, why intimate the idea that New-York is anything but sound upon the usury question in the face of facts as to public faith and public law? As for Mexico, Northern States do not want it at all. In 1848 we conquered that country fairly and gave it back willingly, paying them, by treaty, many millions of dollars for a small slice of its northern territory; and if we should ever be forced to annex Mexico (which would be a great calamity to us, and a blessing to 'the rest of mankind') we should, of course, expect to pay her honest debts. Not one native born American in fifty would think of doing otherwise. We have some expatriated gentlemen in America from the 'Old Country' who would argue differently, and these men, many of whom are connected with the Press in the large cities, are occasionally giving utterance to views foreign to every true American sentiment; and Americans abroad have the mortification to find these rabid effusions quoted as American ideas. FIAT JUSTITIA."

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Directors of the Bank of England held their regular weekly meeting on the 30th ult., without making the anticipated reduction in the rate of discount.

The advance in Consols during September was about 2 ℔ cent. On the Paris Bourse during the same period the improvement was also about 2 ℔ cent.

Atlantic Telegraph Shares are quoted in the London papers of the 1st inst. at 380@420, which is a material advance.

Consols had been firm, but a slight reaction took place, and on the 1st inst., they closed weak at 98¼@98⅜ for both money and account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £156,614 in the bullion—the total amount held being £19,200,879.

A Chilian loan of £1,200,000 was expected to be introduced in London in a few days. The terms are said to be a 4½ ℔ cent. stock, at price ranging from 90 to 93.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report money in good demand at 2@2½ ℔ cent. Bar Silver selling at 5s. 1d.; Mexican Dollars, 4s. 11⅜d.; Eagles, 76s. 2¼d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The *Brokers' Circular* says: "Although the business has been on a much more moderate scale than of late, the market has generally been steady throughout the week, the confirmatory advices of injury to the American crop having imparted firmness to holders, and no change can be made from last Friday's quotations in any description, except the lower qualities of Surat, which, owing to their scarcity, are slightly dearer." The sales of the week foot up 40,570 bales, including 1,000 to speculators, and 6,500 to exporters. The sales yesterday (Friday) are estimated at 8,000, including 1,000 on speculation and for export—the market closing with firmness, at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅞d.; Middling, 7⅜d.; Fair Mobile, 7 9-16d.; Middling, 7 5-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling, 7¼d. The stock on hand is estimated at 496,230 bales—of which 427,850 are American.

At Manchester, business has been checked by the dullness at Liverpool, and the market is languid at about previous prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the country markets generally heavy, and again rather lower. In this market yesterday, Flour was exceedingly dull and quotations nominal. Nearly the whole stock here has become more or less sour and difficult of sale. Western, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s.@25s. Wheat in retail demand only, and prices nominally unchanged; inferior pressing on the market and offered at a further reduction, without sales; Red Western, 5s. 2d.@6s. 6d.; White Western, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; Southern, 7s.@7s. 5d. Corn depressed by large arrivals from the Black Sea, which is offering at 31s.@32s. for Yellow, without buyers; American dull and nominal at 33s. 6d.@34s. for Yellow, and 34s. for White.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef very slow, but prices unchanged. Pork quiet, and no American offering. Lard dull and slightly easier, with only the merest retail prices. Bacon in small request at previous quotations. Fine Cheese in full request at full rates. Other qualities neglected. Tallow quiet and 6d. cheaper for Russian. Butcher's Association nominal at 50s. 6d., there being none on the market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet, at 31s. 6d.@32s. for Pots, and 32s. 6d.@33s. for Pearls. Resin steady, at 4s.@4s. 2d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 38s.@39s. Sugar dull, at a decline of 1s. Coffee in good demand, at full rates. Rice depressed, and prices rather in favor of buyers. Carolina selling at 18s.@19s. 6d. for middling. Tea—Fine Congous slightly dearer. Market closes firm, in anticipation of the mail news from China. Bark very dull. Philadelphia selling in retail at 8s. 9d. Cod Oil—Small sales, at £33@£34. Nothing doing in Lead. Linseed has declined to 33s.@33s. 6d. Clover Seed neglected and nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report the Corn market depressed, and English Wheat 1s.@2s. lower on the week. White Canadian, 44s.@46s.; red, [illegible]. Flour, 20s.@26s. Iron—Welsh in demand; Bars, £6 5s.; Rails, £6 5s.@£6 10s.; Scotch Pig, 54s. 6d.@55s. Sugar inactive, and prices rather easier. Coffee steady, at full prices for good. Linseed Cakes [illegible]; New-York, in bbls., £11; Boston, in bags, £10 10s. Nothing doing in Fish Oils; Sperm quoted at £86; Pale Seal, £37 10s.@£38; Cod, £33 10s.@£34; Linseed quiet at 29s. 6d. Rice very dull, the excessive stock preventing any improvement. Tallow steady, at 49s. 3d. for P. Y. C. Tea firm, and blackish leaf Congous ½d. dearer; common Congous remain at 10s.@10s. ¼d. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 38s. 6d.@39s.; Rough selling at 10s. 6d., for arrival.

HAVRE MARKET.

Our circulars have failed to come to hand.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: "There is nothing of particular interest to notice in the market for American Securities. During the past week there has been but little doing in State Stocks, while the demand continues for the best descriptions of Railroad Bonds, such as those of the New-York and Pennsylvania Central. Illinois Central Shares have been more in demand, and have advanced to 21 to 19 dis."

United States 6 ℔ cents, '67—'68	104	@105
United States Bonds, '68	104½	@105½
Alabama 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, '68—'72	91	@ 93
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. Str. Bonds	94	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 ℔ cent. Str. Bonds	101	@103
Ohio 6 ℔ cent. Stock, '86	95	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Stock	79	@ 81
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, '77	84½	@ 85½
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, divers	80	@ 82
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, '86	82	@ 84
Virginia 5 ℔ cent. Str. Bonds, '88	83	@ 84
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent., '75	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., '75	80	@ 83
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent., (Freelands,) '60	78	@ 80
Illinois Central Shares	21	@19dis
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., '69	86	@ 88
Michigan Shares	55	@ 60
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., not convt., '83	83	@ 85
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent., convt., '64	93	@ 95
New-York Central Shares	75	@ 77
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d mtge., '83	67	@ 69
New-York and Erie shares	16	@ 18
Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st mtge., '59	97	@ 98
Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st mtge., '65	93½	@ 94½
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ ct. 1st mtge., '80	90	@ 91

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday Oct. 2—1 P. M.

This morning there is no change to notice in the Breadstuffs' Market. All articles are slow of sale, and we hear of no business of the least importance.

Provisions are without alteration.

The Cotton Market is quiet at yesterday's quotations.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 2—2 P. M.

The sales of Cotton, up to the present time, add up 7,000 bales, of which 500 are on speculation and for export.

London, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The closing price of Consols is 98¼@98⅜ for money, and 98⅜@98½ for account.

Arrival of H. B. M. Steam-Frigate Valorous.

42 MORE OF THE AUSTRIA'S PASSENGERS.

Names of the Saved, Brought to this Port and Left at Fayal.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

Her British Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*, Capt. Aldham, 16 guns, which has been expected at this port for several days, arrived last evening in 28 days from Plymouth, England, *via* Fayal, 16 days. The *Valorous*, whose name is so honorably associated with the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise as one of the escorting ships, brings to this port 42 of the unfortunate passengers who survived the burning of the steamer *Austria*, and who reached Fayal on board the French bark *Maurice*. The following are their names:

MALES.

C. Michaelis Lookman, of Assel.
W. Voelher, Lychen.
W. Becher, Le Clair, Iowa.
F. Rheinlander, Kirn.
C. Buckholz, Bensberg.
P. Wagner, Worms.
S. Hess, Chrodzien.
H. Asbahr, Bedenbech.
A. H. Lass, Cappeln.
H. Betken, Lonzen.
Ph. Moeller, Gelnhausen.
J. Mepfer, Ellenville.
J. Riedle, Straubring.
E. Sasse, Enger.
G. Vollerson, Cappeln.
D. Cohn, Breslau.
Edward Anendorf, Saint Croix.
Fritz Honerich, Bulowabe.
Ferdinand Strabnow, Stagkow.
N. Siks, Romerstueler.
W. Benjamin, Millerslauf.
L. Heller, Pocklowitz.
E. Wunshman, Lingen.
H. Hasse, Berlin.
F. Stubnow, Izarnikow.
Dr. H. Schech, Coeln.
G. Bierastiel, Manheim.
G. Kuhlman, Cincinnati.
F. Wagner, Hessen Cassel.
E. Wilte, Wehden.
F. H. Zitz, Mainz.
James S. Murray, Alpending.
S. Pollah, Ruthen.
R. von Durfeld, Dresden.
L. Wolf, New-York.
H. Lernke, Ellendorf.

FEMALES.

Mary Friederich, Prague.
C. Haushild, Seedorf.
B. Benendau, Shermuh.
Trina Tinken, New-York.
Betty Erdevurm, Lemburg.
Rosalie Itzig, Lobseng.

The following were left in the Hospital at Fayal, badly burned:

F. Messemer, New-York.
Prof. Eickfeld, New-York.
C. Becher, Westphalia.

The following of the crew had taken passage for Hamburg:

L. Hahn, first officer.
R. Hiltmann, second officer.
J. C. Bernilt, third officer.
C. Plate, quartermaster.
J. H. Richter, sailor.
J. Frebold, fireman.
N. Jurgensen, sailor.
Oliver Pohl, engineer.
C. Michaelis, lookman.

The frigate was detained but a short time by the Health Officer, at Quarantine. As she passed Camp Washington, a salute was fired by order of the commanding officer. The *Valorous* saluted the U. S. frigate *Sabine*, and the civility was handsomely returned as the Englishman let go his anchor off the Battery.

The *Valorous*, having been detailed to convey the British Minister, Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, to Central America, left Plymouth on the 16th of September. She experienced a constant succession of heavy westerly winds, which prolonged the passage much beyond the expected time, and rendered it necessary for her to call at Fayal for coal. Not having learned anything of the burning of the *Austria*, they were not aware of the truly humane mission which they were to perform in conveying so many of the survivors of that dreadful disaster to their destination in the United States. She reached Fayal on the 25th, where Capt. Aldham first learned the particulars of the loss of the steamer. At the joint request of Mr. Lane, the Hamburg Consul, and of Mr. Dabney, the British Vice-Consul, he received on board the *Valorous* all of the unfortunate survivors who were well enough to embark. The Hamburg Consul put fourteen days' provisions on board for the whole party. Prof. Eickfeld was unable to proceed on account of his injuries, and remained in the hospital, with J. Messemer, of this City, and C. Becker, of Westphalia.

THE PASSAGE TO FAYAL.

The passengers on board the *Maurice* speak in the highest terms of praise of the Captain during the week they were on their way to Fayal. They were, of course, badly off for accommodations, the vessel being small; but the women were received into the cabin, with as many others as could be stowed in there, while the remainder were sheltered upon the main deck under an awning. They were supplied with two biscuits, a small quantity of fish, all the water they required, and two small glasses of claret each per day. This was all the provisions which the vessel afforded, and although rather hard fare it was cheerfully dispensed by the Captain, and as gratefully accepted by the passengers, being the best that the vessel afforded. The women, some of whom were badly burned, were humanely cared for by the Captain, who opened his chests and dispensed to them his own shirts and other linen, which were worn by them until they reached Fayal. Upon their arrival the sick passengers were all received into the Portuguese hospital, which is connected with the convent. The Hamburg and English Consuls vied with each other in efforts to render their condition as comfortable as possible, and united in a request to Captain Aldham to give them a free passage to the United States, which was promptly acceded to. The officers express much satisfaction at the providential circumstances which directed their course to Fayal, by which they have been instrumental in relieving the misfortunes of these passengers.

Upon landing at Castle Garden they were all conveyed to the Shakespeare Hotel. The situation of these poor passengers appeals strongly to the benevolent, and it is probable that some systematic effort will be made for their relief.

The *Valorous* is a snug side-wheel steam-frigate of 16 guns, 400 horse power, and of 1,200 tons burden. She has 220 men all told, officers and crew. For the last twelve months she has been employed on home service, an important part of which was her convoying the telegraphic fleet across the Atlantic. The following are the names of her officers:

Captain—W. C. Aldham.
Lieutenants—R. Moore, the Hon. J. Fitzmaurice, H. Kerr.
Master—Samuel Braddon.
Surgeon—A. Stevin.
Paymaster—W. Shanks.
Assistant-Surgeon—P. Marshall.
Lieutenants—R. Martz, C. S. Kessiop.
Chaplain—D. Boutflower.
Mates—The Hon. E. W. Mostyn, W. H. Roys, J. Erskine.
Midshipmen—J. Ray, C. H. Dent, J. Bayley.
Clerks—A. W. Brett, W. Wooldridge.
Master—V. Loys.
Assistant—T. Martin.
Engineers—B. Williamson, R. Walker, R. Gilchrist, J. Bryach, J. Scott, R. Farquharson.
Gunner—J. Mayes.
Boatswain—J. Smith.
Carpenter—W. Jago.

We have heard the stories of several of these passengers, which at all points confirm those already published. We give the narratives of but a few of them:

STATEMENT OF DR. H. SCHECH.

Dr. H. Schech, Professor at the Gymnasium, Cologne, stated: "I was in my own cabin when the ship took fire. I ran and looked for my wife, and could not find her. At last I found her on the quarter-deck, with her child in her arms. She seemed much alarmed. There were in the second cabin many persons. They cried out, that they might be drawn on deck. I drew three of these persons up, others assisting. I could not draw any others up, inasmuch as my attention was directed to my wife and child. The husband of one of these women, with two children, said to me, 'Protect us, help us'—crying hard to be drawn up. I did assist them as well as I could. Mr. Becker also assisted me. The window was very narrow, and that prevented us from drawing the people up. One man entreated very strongly to be drawn up, and in attempting to remove him his wrist was broken. The flames were rapidly approaching us. My hand and person are severely scorched. My wife stood on deck by my side. One woman that I had been anxious to draw up was burnt to death. We were absolutely prevented from removing her. We stood on the quarter-deck as long as we could, or until the flames drove us back. I then took the child in my arms and fastened myself to a rope, my wife sitting across my shoulders. I let myself down into the sea, and tried to swim with them, having made up my mind to die with my wife and child. This was at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The steamer was still running. The gunpowder exploded when we had been about half an hour in the water. I clung to the rope, and we were drawn along through the waves—the water was moderately smooth, at least there was not a high sea running. The water from the screw washed over us for about ten minutes, nearly drowning us. I tried hard to hold my child above the water—it was two and a half years old. My wife did all she could to assist me—holding the child with one hand, and with the other she clung to me. The waves came over us very violently, and forcibly washed the child away, and next my wife. I saw them no more. At the moment I lost hold of them, I was immersed under the water, and when I came to the surface they were gone from my sight. I had lost hold of the rope and took to swimming. After swimming a short time, I seized a stray plank and held on to it. Two other men contrived to attach themselves to this plank—they also are saved. Their names are Von Durfeld and Becker. We three resolved to stay on the plank until sunset, though we feared our strength would fail, and that we should be compelled to let go and drown ourselves. While making up our minds to this sad expectancy, one of my companions noticed a vessel, and endeavored to direct the plank towards it. We were so fortunate as to reach it, after two hours' effort. We were taken on board; it proved to be the *Maurice*, Captain Renaud. He inquired how long the *Austria* had been burning; he could see the vessel, but he thought it might have been burning too long for him to make any effort at saving anything on board of her. We told him she had been burning only two hours. He immediately directed his ship for the *Austria*, and lowered his life-boats. What was done in that respect I do not exactly know. I was very faint and exhausted, and was treated with immediate and prompt kindness, as well as the other two who were with me."

Such is the recital, to which we may add that our informant states that everybody speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and humanity of Captain Renaud.

Dr. Schech says that, after they left Southampton, they saw some of the men engaged in lowering the cannon, with which salutes had been fired from the upper deck, into the hold. He spoke to the officer under whose direction it was done, and told him that the guns should be kept on deck, so that, in case of accident, (mentioning the possibility of a fire at sea,) they could be fired, so as to alarm other vessels. The officer (it was the mate, Dr. Schech thinks, and the same one who had charge of the fumigation) said, in a careless tone, "O, we don't have any accidents." The two guns were placed in the hold accordingly. Dr. Schech thinks that if the guns had been on deck, and had been fired, at least 200 more lives would have been saved, for two vessels at least would, probably, have come immediately to the rescue. Dr. Schech, like the other passengers, speaks in terms of unmeasured censure of the officers of the *Austria*, and their management before and during the catastrophe.

GUSTAF BIRNSTILL'S STATEMENT.

I was a second-cabin passenger on board the *Austria*. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th of September, whilst sitting on the deck, in conversation with some friends, I observed smoke issuing from the steerage of the ship, and almost immediately thereafter, smoke and flame issued from every opening in the deck. Everything was in confusion in a very short time. As many of the steerage passengers as could get to the deck rushed to the bowsprit, and clung to it as long as they could. I saw one woman in great distress stretching her arms above the deck, as she stood on the steps of the hatchway, and calling for help, but in an instant she was overcome by the smoke and flames, and fell back into the steerage.

The cabin and second-cabin passengers collected on the poop, but owing to the smoke and flames they were soon forced to commit themselves to the sea. A rich Hungarian gentleman was on the quarter-deck, in company with his wife and seven children. They fondly embraced each other, kissed each other, and uniting themselves closely together threw themselves into the sea and perished.

I was in the water four hours. At one time I was within arm's-length of the Captain's box containing money and papers, but at that instant it was valueless to me. Upon regaining the boat, from which I had at first been thrown when it was being cut from its fastenings on the ship, I helped to bail her out with a portion of a life-preserver. Whilst in the water I had caught two oars, which were of great use to us.

We espied the *Maurice* about 5 o'clock, and reached her about 9 o'clock. While we were making our way to her, we heard many calls for help from persons who were floating about us in all directions, but not being able to see them owing to the darkness of the night, we could give them no aid, although our boat was not near full. As we were proceeding, a man caught hold of the stern of our boat and clung to it for some time. He called out for his son by name. The youth happened to be in our party, sitting in the middle of the boat. He recognized his father and told him he was safe. His father said he was content to know that his son was safe, and let go his hold of the boat, and sunk to rise no more.

STATEMENT OF E. SASSE.

E. Sasse, from Evansville, Indiana, one of the saved—Was on deck on the 13th of September, about 2 o'clock, when I heard the cry of fire. I ran to the bow of the vessel. In five minutes after I heard the cry of fire the blaze burst out through the wind pipes. I then saw the Captain running towards the bow with his hat and coat off. He kept running around, appearing as if he did not know what he was doing. He soon disappeared, and I never saw him again. I heard him give no orders. I stood on the bow and the fire kept coming closer and closer. I got hold of a rope and tied it to a chain that ran along outside of the ship at the bow. I stood on the ship and let the rope down, intending, when I could not stand the heat any longer, to jump down into the water and catch hold of the rope. Some of the people were standing around perfectly calm, as if they thought they must die anyhow, and they would not make much fuss about it, and others again were hallooing, screaming, crying and praying,—some on their knees [illegible] some running about trying to keep the fire back by putting their clothes into the cracks between the planks where the flames were bursting out. I saw many at this time swimming about in the water, some sinking. All of these soon disappeared as the ship passed onward. The flames soon came so near that my hand was burned and my elbows blistered. At this time there were about 150 persons, male and female, standing on the fore part of the vessel. When I could not stand it any longer I jumped overboard. I had seen a vessel dead ahead since the commencement of the fire. It was a great way off. I noticed that it was approaching us, but very slowly. The wind was against her. When I jumped overboard I sank down ten or twelve feet. When I came to the top of the water, I swam for the rope. I caught hold of it, and soon after four or five others caught hold of it. The ship was rolling from one side to the other, so that we were sometimes four or five feet under water, and then again as many feet above the water, which was very exhausting to us. It was as if some one caught hold of the rope and tried to jerk it away from us. I had not hold on to it long before some one caught hold of me from behind. He placed his hands between my drawers and my body—I had taken off all my clothes except my shirt and drawers—and pulled me down. I hallooed to him to let go, but he would not. When he pulled me down, the four or five others who had hold of the rope below me were forced to let go, and fell into the water. I was forced to let go too, the man still hanging on to me. As I went down I gave a hard kick with my foot, and my drawers [illegible] upon, and what became of the man who had hold of me I do not know. I never saw him again. When I arose again out of the water, I saw another rope hanging from the ship, which [illegible] still in the water. The rope passed under one arm and around the neck of a man who was perfectly dead, choked to death. Most of his body was in the water. As quickly as possible, I climbed up on to his head, and sitting there, held on to the rope. I saw lots of people floating around me, most of them dead. There was a man hanging about twelve feet above me on another rope. He was alive. It soon apparently became too hot for him, and he let go with his hands, but his feet were entangled in the rope and he hung with his head downwards within about six feet of my head. His clothes soon caught fire from above. Sparks and little of burning wood were constantly falling around. He cried out for some one to cut him loose, and tried in vain to raise his hands so as to reach the rope. About fifteen minutes after I caught hold of this rope the flames communicated to it and I dropped into the water. At the same time this other man dropped into the water, still alive. I did not know his name. I had seen him on the vessel. He was a steerage passenger. When I arose again to the top of the water I saw a piece of a plank about 25 yards off. I swam to it and took hold of it and kept swimming with it until I was picked up by a small boat, about [illegible] minutes after, which took me to the French bark *Maurice*. I saw the boat approaching me and cried out "Help! help!" as loud as I could. As soon as I got aboard I was furnished with dry clothes and was well taken care of during the rest of the voyage. The small boats of the *Maurice* continued to pick up those who were swimming in the water, and thus about 40 were saved. When I was holding on to the last rope that I caught hold of I saw a boy 14 years old, who was accompanying me from Germany to Evansville, Indiana, in the water near me. He had hold of another rope, with his body in the water, and his head thrown back. He seemed to be almost exhausted and in a dying state. His name was August Stoelmann, and he was from the village of Rodinghausen, in Prussia. I had told him before I jumped overboard what I was going to do and advised him to do the same. He accordingly took off most of his clothes and jumped over a little before I did. I keep a country store and have a large one near Evansville. I was a steerage passenger. I had been to Germany on a visit to my parents.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH WEFFER.

Joseph Weffer, who lives in Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., and emigrated from France, where he was born in 1817, gives substantially the same account of what occurred on the vessel after the fire first broke out. He rushed to one of the life-boats on the left hand side, about the centre of the vessel. The people crowded in and he got in too. They could not get the boat loose. The first officer, Mr. Hahn, took his knife and cut one of the ropes—it was suspended by two ropes from the side of the vessel—and another man was trying at the same time to cut the other rope. I told Hahn not to cut it, but he said "I will cut it! I will cut it!" in an excited manner, and cut it, letting down one end of the boat suddenly, so that all the people fell out. The boat fell down edgeways into the water, capsized and floated on top of the water; all who could reach it caught hold of it again, and we soon righted it, and about forty got in again. The boat was all under water, and it was capsized again about six times by the first officer, who thought that in this way it would be cleared of water. Each time that it was capsized some who were in it were lost. Among those who were in this life-boat was Francis Messemer, his wife, and an infant only one year and five days old. The child was in the arms of Marie Friederich, of Brag, in Bohemia. After the boat had been capsized twice the child died and was thrown overboard. The boat was capsized again then, and Messemer succeeded in getting his wife into the boat again with him, but she died almost immediately of exhaustion in the arms of her husband. We were all in the water up to our necks. The husband let go of the body of his wife, and it floated away and was soon out of sight. Mr. Messemer is among the saved. He was carried to Fayal in the *Maurice*, and is very sick in the Hospital there. They had some oars which were floating on the water near them, with the men clinging to them. One of the men they took into the boat with his oar. The other died, and his oar was taken. They attempted to row with these oars, but they could not move the boat until after sundown. Another man swam up to the boat with a tin life-preserver [illegible] He was taken into the boat, the life-preserver was cut in two, and with the two halves the boat was bailed out, one-half of those in the boat getting out and clinging to it while the other half bailed it out, and when the former were tired of holding on, reversing their position and labor. When it was about dark the boat was bailed out, and having taken two more, there were 21 of us at this time in the boat. All the rest had become separated from the boat. They could not see the *Maurice*, but saw the lamp hanging at her mast, and, guided by it, continued to row until at about 8 o'clock they reached the bark and were taken on board. At Fayal, the Hamburg Consul furnished those who were saved by the *Maurice* with fresh clothing. They arrived on Sunday, Sept. 19, and left on the 28th. During this time they boarded at different boarding-houses, and all their expenses were paid.

Frederick Rheinlander, formerly from Kirn, Prussia, but whose residence is at present at St. Louis, Mo., a soapmaker, was saved in the same boat, and relates the same incidents as Mr. Weffer.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

An intelligent passenger details thus the story of their adventures after being taken on board the *Maurice*: This occurred on the evening of the 13th. After six days, they arrived at Fayal, having been treated with the greatest possible kindness while on board that vessel. Captain Renaud immediately went ashore for the purpose of visiting the Consuls located there. These gentlemen seemed somewhat indisposed to interfere. It was stated that two or three years previously, a ship from Bremen landed her passengers in a distressed condition, and that ultimately the ship-owners at Bremen refused to indemnify those who had exerted themselves to save the crew and passengers. In this dilemma the American Consul offered to attend to all who could prove themselves to be American citizens, and a merchant named D'Orey voluntarily came forward and offered to guarantee the whole expense of providing for them all. The Consul from Hamburg then lost no time in securing suitable lodgings, to which the whole of these 42 unfortunates were removed. They stayed there ten days, and on the 28th went on board the *Valorous*, bound for New-York. Three remain at Fayal in the hospital—Mr. Messemer, who is said to be in a critical condition; Mr. Eickfeld, of this City, who proposes to stay through the Winter and return with renovated health in the Spring; and Mr. [illegible], from New-Orleans, who is severely if not dangerously burned.

Adjustment of the Jesup and [illegible] Difficulty.

The undersigned having, at the instance of mutual friends, made inquiry and found that there was really no cause or motive for any difference of a serious character, or, indeed, of any character, between Major-General Jesup and the Hon. John S. [illegible], except such as arose from accidental misunderstanding in the beginning, and from publications which ensued, have caused those gentlemen to have a personal interview, at which perfectly satisfactory explanations have been made, and the most friendly relations reestablished, in a manner entirely consistent with the rights and honor of both gentlemen.

WM. M. GWYNN.
SAM'L CHILTON.

Washington, Oct. 11, 1858.

On the evening of the 15th of February last, a man named Martin Wallace murdered [illegible], about a mile from Eagle Bridge, near the Rensselaer County line. The trial of Wallace was terminated on Thursday last. He was brought up for sentence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was condemned to be executed on the 1st day of December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the North Star and of the Indian Empire.

DETAILS ONE DAY LATER.

The steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, A. G. Jones, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the 29th, and the *Indian Empire*, E. Courtenay, Esq., Commander, from Galway on the 28th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

By the *North Star* we have London papers one day later than by the *City of Baltimore*, from which we gather the following additional items:

[illegible] inquiry will shortly take place at Cowes [illegible] the cause of the running aground in the Solent of the Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel* on the 17th ult.

[illegible] the large number of troops dispatched from England to India during the present year, amounting to 30,000 men, orders have been received by the commandant of Chatham garrison for another large body of reinforcements to be in readiness to embark for India. The reinforcements will increase the Queen's forces in India to nearly 100,000 men.

It is expected that the Court will return from Balmoral about the 18th October.

On Sunday last, Mr. Spurgeon informed his immense congregation that he had already signed an agreement for a [illegible] opposite the Elephant and Castle, Southwark. £4,000 is the sum to be paid for the land.

The grain crops in the midland Counties of Ireland have been harvested in fine condition. Distemper [illegible] had prevailed in Ireland since the [illegible].

[illegible] correspondent says: "The *Elba*, with the [illegible] cable from Cape Hellas by Candia to Alexandria, is expected [illegible] in the beginning of October. The land line connecting Cape Hellas with Constantinople, has already been begun, so that before the Winter sets in there is every chance of the telegraphic communication from Alexandria to England being completed."

The correspondent to the London *Herald* says: "The young King of Oude embarked Sept. 11 at Suez for Calcutta. As his visit to *India* has been undertaken with the authorization of the English Government, it gives rise to conjectures."

[illegible] Farewell Concert at the Crystal Palace was a great triumph, and the attendance was very large.

From papers found among the ruins of the Ta-koo Forts, at the mouth of the Peiho, it appears 3,200 Chinese troops were engaged in the ineffectual resistance [illegible] the gun-boats.

It also appears that the cables stretched across the [illegible], and broken through by the Allies, were four [illegible] in number, made of nine-inch bamboo rope, [illegible] all the way by ten-inch spars, and held in [illegible] by anchors.

[illegible] correspondent of the *Daily News*, discussing the difficulties attending the establishment of the Prussian regency, says the financial view is the [illegible]:

"It [illegible], indeed, but a most reasonable demand that if the Prince of Prussia be appointed Regent of the Kingdom, he should be furnished with a liberal allowance to enable him to keep up the dignity of his position, and cover the expenses to which he will be [illegible] put as the vicegerent of royalty, as well as to make an impressive outward show and appearance, which is not expected of him when simply heir-presumptive to the throne, and nearest agnate of the crown. Hitherto the Prussian nation has not been called on to pay taxes to furnish a civil list for the [illegible] or appanages for the other members of the royal family; and you will in vain search the Prussian budget for any such items. These expenses are [illegible] defrayed from the revenues arising from the [illegible] domains of the crown, (Kron-Fideicommiss) which are numerous, extensive and valuable. The administration of these domains, situated in almost every part of the kingdom, but more especially in Silesia, East Prussia, Lusatia and Brandenburg, is carried on by a minister with a title not known in England, called the 'Minister of the King's Household.' As they are the private property of the crown of Prussia, the revenue arising from them is not officially published; but there is good reason for believing that the annual net proceeds derived from them, after [illegible] all the attendant expenses, amount to about [illegible], or nearly a million and a half sterling. The King, for the time being, has the actual disposal of this right royal revenue, and it is he who fixes the amount of appanage for the Queen and the different Princes and Princesses of the royal family. From this source the Prince of Prussia derives an annuity of [illegible]; besides, he receives pay and other emoluments from the State in his capacity of Field-Marshal and [illegible] of the Prussian Army, in addition to which he has some private property of his own and [illegible] of his consort, a Princess of the grand-ducal [illegible] of Saxe-Weimar, so that his whole annual [illegible] is generally estimated here at $300,000, equal to about £30,000 a year. This sum, though sufficiently handsome for the first subject of the kingdom, and in a cheap country like Prussia worth a good deal more than a similar amount would go for in England, would [illegible], however, not be adequate to defray the expenses of a regal establishment and keep up the prestige of the Prussian Court. The Prince, therefore, [illegible] the possession of the crown domains to be [illegible] to him on accepting the office of Regent. The Queen, on the other hand, as consort of the insane [illegible] sovereign, and naturally careful of his interests, cannot be induced to agree to such an arrangement, which would transfer the disposal of [illegible] revenues to another, and leave her husband [illegible] virtually at the mercy of her brother-in-law, [illegible] dependent upon his generosity for the amount of their annual income. This is the key to one of the principal existing difficulties, and hence the duration of the negotiations on the question of the regency. All the others are only formal difficulties, which might be easily got over if the pecuniary [illegible] were once removed.

"In the Prussian Constitution not a word is said about a civil list, and therefore it is beyond the power accorded to the legislative bodies to make an exceptional case and vote one for the Regent of the Kingdom. Besides, it would be extremely hard to tax the subjects for a second civil list, when the means of liberally providing for one such are already in existence."

American Courtesies.

From the London Saturday Review.

Of all the pursuits which the Americans pursue [illegible] energy, there is none that lies nearer their hearts than to win the admiration of England. Even the love of filibustering and the pursuit of "manifest destiny" seem to absorb them less than the desire to stand well with the Old Country. If they bluster now and then about an imaginary outrage, it is more for the sake of showing us how high-spirited and courageous they can be, than from any feelings of animosity. If they weary us at times by incessant boasting about everything belonging to them, we ought, perhaps, to take it as a compliment; for the zeal with which they set forth their own merits is evidently stimulated by their anxiety lest we in England should fail to appreciate them.

And, notwithstanding the uneasy doubts of our sensitive kindred, it is undeniable that Englishmen [illegible] try hard to like America. But, somehow, our dutiful efforts to love and respect our relations, and their [illegible] attempts to make us do so, are much less successful than might be wished. We are always preaching to ourselves and one another about the solid ground of union which no superficial differences ought to disturb; but neither blood, nor language, nor love of freedom, nor our common Saxon energy, nor even the more selfish bond of commerce, suffices to waken any genuine enthusiasm. England gets no further than the acknowledgment that it is a sort of duty to feel affection for her cousin, while America can find no better means of stimulating our regard than by vehemently asserting that she, of all countries, is most deserving of our fervent admiration. Unfortunately, liking goes by favor; and when America has demonstrated her own excellence, and England has admitted the obligations of kinship, the two countries may be as far as ever from cordial sympathy. You may have some near relation with admirable qualities—the very man that you feel you ought to like—and yet, perhaps, you can't bring yourself to do so. If asked for a reason, the chances are ten to one that you have none to give, except that he is vain and egotistical, and generally insufferable. A man of this stamp may be a very admirable, [illegible], and altogether excellent specimen of humanity, but all the virtues under heaven will not make him likeable. This is very much the case of our American kindred. With abundance of good points, and some of them just those which we delight to consider as our own characteristics, they will persist in making themselves insufferable. They seem utterly incapable of looking at anything except in its personal aspect. Facts are assumed, and principles are adopted, not because they are true or right, but because they are American. The justice or injustice of any public act is regarded from the same subjective point of view, and whatever is thought conducive to the interests or glory of the Republic becomes straightway right in their eyes. The greatness of an achievement depends entirely on the share which Americans had, or may be supposed to have had, in its performance, and almost the only purpose for which the rest of the world is recognized is to render the tribute of its admiration to the [illegible] of the enlightened Republic.

This unlucky weakness of the American character has of late been exposing itself rather more than usual. There was something so spontaneous and exhilarating about the first burst of jubilation over the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, that it would have seemed ungracious to point at the strong tinge of egotism and the ludicrous exaggeration which were [illegible] conspicuous. Indeed, the first impression [illegible] the news excited here was something like a [illegible] of regret that our own demeanor had been [illegible] and undemonstrative. An unpremeditated [illegible] of vain-glory appeared very pardonable [illegible], and no one doubted that, on the occasion of the more deliberate rejoicings which were arranged to come off after several weeks' preparation, our friends across the Atlantic would have the grace to acknowledge the large share in the honor of the enterprise which belongs to England. But, with the exception of a few formal efforts by some of the victims of the ovation to turn the current of congratulation towards the English officers who were present, there was nothing to suggest that England had any part in the achievement. Considering that the cable was made in England, on the plans of English electricians, and laid down under the direction of an English engineer, it does seem a little strange that the whole glory should be attributed to an American, whose services, so far as we are aware, consisted simply in the energy with which he helped to get up the Company. Neither does it seem very intelligible, except on the principle of American egotism, why the Captain of the *Niagara* should be so much greater a hero than the Captain of the *Agamemnon*, whose skill and courage were far more severely tried; but Field and Hudson seem to have been almost the only names which the New-Yorkers thought fit to inscribe on their banners.

Perhaps the tone in which these exclusive honors were disclaimed was even more characteristic than the coolness with which they were tendered to the Americans alone. Capt. Hudson is far too magnanimous to let British efforts be underrated, and therefore explains that, "in justice to Great Britain, we are in a measure indebted to her in laying the cable." So qualified an admission is scarcely fair to the country which supplied the scientific staff who directed the whole enterprise, besides manufacturing the cable itself and the appliances for laying it. But we cannot well complain, as the gallant Captain makes his acknowledgments to Providence much in the same strain in which he records the measure of his obligation to Great Britain. "The success of the great work," he adds, "was not altogether confined to man, but to," &c., &c. In fact, the picture drawn is that of America, attended on either side by Great Britain and Providence, bringing the Old World into connection with herself—a device which we beg to suggest for a Yankee medal. To do Mr. Field justice, he did take some pains to enumerate the distinguished Englishmen who were engaged in the enterprise, but he did not the less accept the lion's share of the credit. Indeed, his head seems to have been so turned by the adulation of his countrymen, that he did not hesitate, immediately after the unfortunate cessation of signals, to publish a letter, in which he speaks with some ignorance and much contempt of experiments then in progress on the cable by one of the greatest of living electricians; but then Professor Thomson happened to be an English, and not an American Director.

There is something so paltry, and, at the same time, so American, about this attempt to monopolize the credit of a work which was mainly English, that it would be difficult to find a better illustration of the disposition which chills the sympathy that ought to prevail between the two free countries of the world. But Yankee conceit, if it is the most provoking, is not quite the worst manifestation of their egotism. The same peculiarity which has damaged their manners has begun to corrupt their morals also, and very considerable progress seems to have been made towards a new basis for the science of ethics. Paley's theory, that whatever was universally expedient was right, seems to have been nationalized in America into the doctrine that whatever is expedient for themselves is right. To eliminate red men and enslave negroes, to annex desirable territory and repudiate inconvenient debts, are all acts which are justified on this broad principle; and in a recent atrocity committed in the vicinity of New-York we have an example of the same demoralization, which would be ludicrous enough if it were not absolutely revolting. Staten Island, now a pleasant suburb of New-York, was selected, at a time when it was scarcely inhabited, as the most convenient spot for a Quarantine establishment. Hospitals were provided for the sick, and these continued in use notwithstanding the increase of the neighboring population. An epidemic had filled them with cases of yellow fever and small-pox, and the Board of Health of the district thereupon met and declared the establishment a nuisance which any one was entitled to abate. The hint was quite sufficient, and the obvious expediency in getting rid of infection from their own doors seems to have been considered, by a numerous section of the inhabitants, a sufficient justification for using any means that might be necessary for the purpose. An attack was deliberately organized, with publicity enough to attract the regular reporters for the Press; the patients—except a few who were forgotten—were dragged out and left all night upon the ground, while the gentlemen who were abating the nuisance burned down the hospitals, and every scrap of furniture and bedding that they contained. A *formal proclamation by the Governor of New-York sufficiently authenticates a narrative which seems* almost incredible, and though the outrage appears to be *regarded by the majority with indignation, the fact* that a horde of men could deliberately burn down a hospital, with the most brutal disregard for the patients, on the plea that it had been voted a nuisance, is some evidence of the vitiated moral atmosphere of the place where such a crime could be committed. A man must be very far gone in selfishness before he can, with an easy conscience, destroy a lazaretto lest he should catch a fever; but the principle on which these ruffians acted was but a monstrous caricature of the grand American doctrine of regarding only their own advantage and glorification. Until they can adopt a more cosmopolitan principle, it is unreasonable to ask for the full measure which England would give as gladly as America would receive it eagerly.

LONDON.

The Atlantic Telegraph—The Electricians at War and at Fault—The New-York Jubilee—Who shall be Heir?—A London Speculation—American Legacy Hunters.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

Certainly nothing new has occurred here in the world political or polite, since I dispatched my letter of last Saturday, to provoke from me a new batch of sentences. The Atlantic Telegraph remains mute as ever, in that respect reading a lesson to its human friends and Directors, by which it is much to be desired that they should profit. The undignified and inconsiderate squabbling of the scientific men with the managers, and of the managers with the men of science, and of each and both with one another, is extremely doleful, and makes the misfortune of the cable itself almost ridiculous. And this the more truly that nobody seems to have hit at all upon the secret of the stoppage of communication, unless it be the French *savants*, whose verdict I some time since sent to you from Paris. It is clear that neither Mr. Varley, nor Mr. Whitehouse, nor Professor Thomson, nor anybody else can define, locate and explain the difficulty, and this being the case, it would be far wiser in all of them to hold their peace from mutual recrimination and go quietly to work in the investigation of the matter. Of course, John Bull finds some small comfort in the present disarray of the Telegraph for his apparent apathy over an event which Jonathan hailed with such particular enthusiasm. And some of his organs have indulged themselves in not a little growling at you Gothamites for your coolness in appropriating the lion's share of the enterprise, or rather of the *credit* thereof, to yourselves in the person of Mr. Cyrus W. Field. To tell you the plain truth, as it strikes an observer 3,000 miles out of sight of the blazing transparencies, and out of hearing of the eratorical outbursts of fraternal and patriotic self-glorification, your celebration would have been quite as effective and infinitely prettier had you remembered the Telegraph more and the Great Republic less. And you were hardly fair to Mr. Cyrus W. Field. That a man has done a good work for his country and his race is hardly a reason for putting his modesty to such intolerable torture as you inflicted upon your benefactor, and one cannot too much admire the patriotic deference to the popular will, even in its most frantic demonstrations, which induced Mr. Field to sit down patiently under the epithets which you heaped upon his head. To be likened unto Galileo and Newton were bad enough—but to be obliged to look another even in the face while he compares you to Moses and the Prophets is a trial which no living creature ought to be asked to bear. However, you are doubtless beginning by this time to be well ashamed of yourselves, and to repent of the past, whether you mean or not to reform in the future. And as I did not intend, when I sat down at my desk in this morning-midnight of a London day, to discourse of your errors and follies, I shall not now be seduced into doing so. My object was different, specific, and practical. I don't wish to let another steamer go without an effort, at least, to persuade certain good people in Kentucky and elsewhere that they cannot do a more foolish thing than to throw good money after bad, unless it be to throw actual money after money *in nubibus*. And my reason for making this perhaps most useless effort is, that a chronic disease of our countrymen, which should be known as the "English estate mania," has broken out of late with uncommon vehemence, and weekly floods the British Post-office with registered American letters, containing the fond hopes and the wasted bank-bills of all manner of unreasoning citizens. There is, it appears, in this good city of London, a certain Mr. John Michelsen, probably a subject of His Majesty the King of the Cannibal Islands, who is in the habit of advising Americans beyond the sea of rights and titles in them inherent, which can only be proved and cashed in the Courts of Britain, and over which John Michelsen is prepared to exercise a tender supervision, in consideration of a trifling advance which may be forwarded to him in any form whatever, "even in the shape of Kentucky bills," at his address, "Charing-Cross Office," he describing himself as a high official personage, hight a "Court Agent." As a general thing, the estates for which Mr. John Michelsen has thus discovered some long-migrated heir, vary in value, from £4,000 to £5,000 sterling, and the preparatory documents can in all cases be furnished for the small sum of £5 *sterling*, say $25 decimal currency. Of course the estates in question are in "Chancery," where they are supposed to be slowly melting away in the same fiery furnace with those colossal properties to which the houses of Jennings and Lawrence are so well known to be entitled. I can hardly ask you to believe me when I assure you that on the faith of these *epistles* of Mr. John Michelsen, *hundreds* of people in America have, during the present year alone, forwarded to that mighty and mystical individual drafts, orders, or "Kentucky bank bills," in quantities sufficient to sustain the splendors of John's social position, were he even the Ambassador, as I suppose him to be the subject, of the Cannibal potentate famous in song. If the victims of this astoundingly absurd invention were all of them able to suffer the losses entailed on them by their credulous folly, they might be safely left to learn wisdom, if possible, by experience. But it is fair to presume that no inconsiderable proportion of Mr. J. Michelsen's correspondents can, by no means, afford to maintain this worthy court agent by their hebdomadal contributions, and it is for themselves chiefly that I think it worth while to expose the existence of this gross and palpable imposture. Yet they must not suppose they are alone in their absurdity, or above all their fellows. For there are great numbers of people in America, greater numbers than would be imagined by one who had not investigated the subject, who yearly waste much more than "$25 in Kentucky bank bills" in the pursuit of objects as unattainable, though not perhaps so purely preposterous as those which have turned the brains of the Michelsenians. Men and women who ought to know better are perpetually "putting in claims" to estates in the English Chancery, which are either involved beyond possible extrication or to which no sort of direct claim can be established without half a century of litigation and bills of costs that will more than swallow up all the original property. To all such the "Thellusson Case," with its mighty moral, ought to be a final lesson. There they may learn how, in half a century's time, the great dragon of Chancery can devour with ease the accumulation of a property which was to have put its possessor on a pinnacle of ingots above the heads of all the Sorias, the Rothschilds, the Westminsters and the Esterhazys of mankind. And thence, by grave deductions, they may infer how great is the probability that the millions sown by some problematical Jennings or some mythical Lawrence in the harsh, ungenial soil of Her Majesty's Chancery, at some misty period of the remote past, will ever bloom again "beyond the Atlantic wave," in the sunshine of Saratoga, or the balmy breeze of Newport. I beg my countrymen, one and all, to understand and be assured that every hereditary estate in the English Chancery to which any American may imagine himself to possess any claim, will be surrendered to the said American only on the production by him of his plain title to a corresponding castle in Spain. H.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Incendiaries—The Bank War—New Bank—Religious Revival—Thanksgiving—Books—Boston Revenue—Pacific Whaling—Congressional Nominations in Several Districts by Republicans and by Democrats—The Boston Districts—Withdrawal of Mr. Comins.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

Incendiaries are very active in this part of the world, notwithstanding the terrible example that has been made of one of the Quincy fire-raisers, who has been sent to the State Prison for life. There are now under arrest several youths who caused the fire in Charlestown, last week, who admit their guilt, and who implicate others. There is a disposition to give them the full measure of the law, and that is heaped up until it runs over, when the authorities become excited. Men are excusable for being vindictive with such fellows, for there cannot be pleaded any excuse for a crime that is so terrible in itself, and which may lead to great loss of life, thus being in the nature of murder. There is a wantonness about the acts of our incendiaries that justifies the visitation of vengeance upon them.

The Bank war is not going on so fiercely as it was waged ten days ago, though we frequently hear of the Suffolk bleeding this or that country institution. The Suffolk seems to have a particular spite against the Lowell banks, and comes down upon them for the gold at a terrible rate. Boston regards Lowell as a sort of suburb connected with the town by railway, and containing horrible cotton factories, the presence of which is not desirable here, to say nothing of our want of water-power. Hence the Lowell rebellion is a rebellion in our own household. It is not a colony throwing off its allegiance, but one of our wards setting up for itself against the home government. The Lowell people are probably so unreasonable as to think they are entitled to think and act for themselves, and do not understand how it is that their conduct should be regarded as that of rebels. Many of those who regret there has been a rebellion against the Suffolk system, are of opinion that the Boston Bank is carrying on the war with unnecessary harshness, and fear that the whole business will become so involved in politics as to destroy the value of a currency that has been almost without blemish for many years.

A new institution, called the Bank of the Metropolis, will be organized next week. It will be carried on under the new law, which is much the same as that which prevails in your State.

There is some religious interest yet felt here. There were admitted to the Hanover-street church, last Sabbath, 38 persons, and 17 more are on probation. At a prayer-meeting, on Monday night, in that church, the crowd was so great that many could not get in. I observe that the boards announcing the place of the business men's prayer-meeting yet hang out, but I have not seen a crowd about the place for a long time. The new revival may spread, as the cold weather comes on.

We had but 164 deaths for the fortnight ending noon, Oct. 2. Last week the number was 81, of whom 48 were females, a reversal of the usual order of things, of which we have had some other instances this year though no one equal to this.

The flunkyfication of our police is "progressing," and we shall, I suppose, soon see those practical conservatives in full fig, much to the admiration of the boys.

Gen. Comonfort, of Mexican fame, is here, and has been receiving proper attentions from Gov. Banks and other prominent men. He visited one of our encampments last week, and was much pleased with the appearance of the soldiers.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has taken the initiative in the Thanksgiving business, and appointed the 25th of November for that holiday. It is expected the same day will be selected all over New-England.

The *North American Review* for October is a very good number, with more *verve* than you usually find in that most decorous of quarterlies. There is a good paper on "Recent French Literature," by the same hand, (Madame de Bury,) I presume, that other papers of the same title have been written—good, I mean, in point of style, for I do not subscribe to all its views. There is an article on Austria that deserves special mention; and another on Bancroft's last volume. Those who don't object to Old World things will be pleased with that on Scott. The critical notices are quite full, and on the whole just.

Ticknor & Fields have published a volume of *Miscellanies* by Charles Kingsley. They have been gathered from different English reviews and magazines, in most instances, and will be welcomed by the author's admirers. The chief paper is on Walter Raleigh, concerning the spelling of whose name so entertaining a controversy was carried on through your columns a few months ago.

The revenue of this port continues to fall off. For September it was $421,165, showing a decrease, as compared with the corresponding month of 1857, of $26,124. The difference is not very striking, and was to have been expected from the falling off in business. I'm inclined to think the revenue will be less before it shall be more. If a falling income would render our Government more economical, and Congress less corrupt, the loss would be a great gain.

It is said a company has been got up here to engage in the North Pacific Whale Fishery, with small vessels only. They mean to have a station at Port Townsend, W. T., where supplies can be obtained, and oil landed. This is very like what was done nearly 200 years ago at Nantucket, when the early people of that island began the business along their shores which they were destined to carry to Japan and Behring's Straits. There is nothing new under the sun, even in whaling. It is very clear that, whether the present undertaking shall succeed or not, the whaling business is destined to be transferred to the western coast of the Continent.

The business of nominating candidates for Congress has gone on bravely for a week past. In the first district, Mr. Elliot was nominated, on the 1st October, by a vote of 96 to 4. This is one of those nominations which are fit to be made, and of which all speak well. We have had no better member of Congress than Mr. Elliot for many years, and it was a disgrace to the State that he was not reëlected in 1854. Public opinion has pointed so unmistakably to his nomination that the unanimity of the Convention excites no surprise. What has been done shows that talent and character are beginning to be appreciated once more by the people, after four years of mediocrity's triumph.

Mr. Buffinton has been nominated for reëlection in No. 2, receiving 73 votes to 42. Of the latter, thirty-three were given for Mr. Weston, a fat old Freesoiler of Duxbury, whose standard of human admeasurement is the purse. It is odd how much of these Anti-Slavery men regard the "accidents" of white people. It is gratifying that Mr. Buffinton, who is his superior in all respects, distanced him so completely.

The Republican Convention, in No. 6, met at Salem, Oct. 1, and decided a battle that has been contested for months, with a skill and an industry of which we have had no *simile* in these latter days. I have had frequent occasion to speak of the doings of the competitors in No. 6, and I will only add, that if they had worked half as hard for a place in Heaven as they have for one in Congress, they would be sure to die in the highest possible odor of sanctity. At the very beginning of the Convention's labors, it was seen how things were going. Mr. Dame, a friend of Mr. Colby, was nominated for Temporary Chairman, but was beaten by Mr. Chase, a supporter of Mr. Alley. After this version of *chasser le dame* (*qu. dam?*) the Convention appointed a Committee to look into credentials, and that Committee reported that there were contesting delegations from four important places, including Mr. Colby's residence, Newburyport, and Mr. Dame's Gloucester. The Committee was ordered to hear each case, beginning with Gloucester. After this business had been settled, the balloting commenced, and on the 4th Mr. Alley was nominated, Mr. Colby finally going for him. Mr. Alley made a speech, accepting the nomination, which, according to the reporters, must have borne a strong resemblance to that of Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse, when he returned thanks to the incorruptible voters of Yatton when they had returned him to the House of Commons. But he will make a good business member, and of talkers, we have more than enough. Mr. Davis is said to contemplate running on his own account, and there are reports that he is to be placed on an "American ticket, and on a "People's" ticket.

In the Seventh District, Mr. Gooch was nominated by acclamation, Sept. 30. It is the felicity of this District that it has not been disturbed by contention of any kind. It is a green island amid the waves of the angry political main. No one has been named in opposition to Mr. Gooch, and in his case a nomination is indeed equivalent to an election. He was present, and made a strong speech in acceptance of the nomination, averring himself a Protectionist, and in favor of such revision of the tariff as shall afford aid to American industry. This is another proof that our Republicans do not mean to be made the serfs of a few gentlemen whose interest happens to lie in the Free-Trade direction. It is the more remarkable because Mr. Gooch was first a Democrat and then a Free-Soiler, and our Democrats were by no means wedded to protection, and our Free-Soilers were Free-traders who might have ridden at the right hand of John Bright and Richard Cobden. We mean, Sir, to have our industry protected, and gentlemen of the Free-Trade persuasion will have to change their tune if they do not wish to change their places.

The Eighth District has a Republican Convention to-day, and the principal aspirants are Mr. Train and Mr. Boutwell. In the Ninth District the Republicans will nominate to-morrow. Mr. Thayer, the present member, came out in support of "popular sovereignty" in the State Convention, which has caused some feeling among his constituents, but I am not aware that there is enough opposition to him to endanger his nomination. The Ninth is the Worcester District, where "popular sovereignty" is about as popular as the plague. How so sharp a man as Mr. Thayer could have made so extreme a blunder, it is not possible to ascertain. It was fortunate for him that the Republican Press did not take the matter up, or he would have been riddled without mercy, and might have answered for a political colander for the rest of his days.

The nominations above mentioned are all of the Republican stripe. I have now to mention the doings of our Know Nothing Convention. In my last I noticed the nomination of Mr. Comins in No. 4, one of *our districts*, by the Republicans, and the adjournment of the Know Nothings without action, until Oct. 4. At first, Mr. Comins' nomination appeared to be well received, but in course of the first two days that followed it, it was quite warmly assailed, but less in the papers than in street conversation. It was clear that somebody had been disappointed, but who that somebody was, it was not so easy to determine. Mr. Comins was the object of a concerted attack, made by men who are perpetually talking about the sacred obligation that exists to support regular nominations. It was all the work of politicians, of traders in politics, of which class there are not a few hereabout. Men began to look with keen interest to the adjourned meeting of the American Convention; for if that body should nominate Mr. Comins, his election would be certain. Well, the Convention met Monday evening, and, after balloting several times, nominated Colonel Newell A. Thompson, now a member of the Executive Council from the Suffolk District. He made a clever speech, defining his position, taking ground in favor of protection and against the extension of Slavery and in opposition to the Buchanan Administration. The speech showed much tact, and is well adapted to the state of things in the District. It is currently said that he will be made the Republican candidate, which, however, cannot be the case unless Mr. Comins should withdraw, or be forced off the track. *Whether he will do either remains* to be ascertained, but he is in a position where he can do something if he choose to be ugly, or rather to demand justice. The Democrats are holding off, to see what they can make out of Republican dissensions.

The Republican Convention in No. 5, one of the Boston Districts, was held last evening, and nominated Mr. Burlingame, by a vote of 36 to 27—Professor Parker, of Cambridge, receiving 26 votes. The opposition to Mr. Burlingame is said to have been headed by Mr. Dana, who is as fond of "men of character" as ever was the late Douglas Jerrold, and so supported the learned legal Professor. One man in the Convention, on the informal ballot, voted for Mr. Winthrop, which was one of those jokes that occasionally enliven the savagery of a political campaign. Whether a third candidate will be put up, in the shape of an American, no one appears to know. It is objected to Colonel Heard, the Democratic candidate, that he makes rum, but he makes it only for mechanical, medicinal and scientific purposes; and then Mr. Burlingame voted against the Maine law in our State Senate, so that they stand about alike in respect to men, though differing so widely as to "niggers."

The Democrats are making nominations for Congress. In No. 7 they have nominated one Welsh or Welch, or some such name, who used to be a bitter old Whig, and is now a bitter young Democrat, having joined the Democracy because they are more true to Slavery than any other party. He is one of those fools who think it a fine thing to be aristocratical in a free country, though in a regular aristocratical country he would no more be looked upon as an aristocrat than a wolf is reckoned a lion in the jungle.

The Democratic Convention in No. 6 was held yesterday at Salem, and was the scene of much quarreling. The hope that Mr. Davis may run against Mr. Alley, and so split the opposition into two not unequal parts, made the desire to obtain the Democratic nomination burn very strong in the bosom of several patriots. Doctor Loring, an old Abolitionist, but now a firm friend of the great human right to man in his "niggers," was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 71 to 54. Mr. Meservey, of Salem, had 48 votes, and General Cushing 2. The General has managed to make enemies of almost every Democrat in his district, and so announced that he did not desire a nomination, which he had no chance of getting. There were resolves passed complimenting the Administration, but some members objected to them.

The Democrats of No. 9 have nominated Nathaniel Wood, of Fitchburg, who used to be a coalitionist. His prospect of an election is not particularly captivating.

The Republicans of No. 3 will nominate to-morrow. It is expected that Mr. Adams will be nominated on the first ballot. Not a man of any character and talent will allow his name to be used against him. The Democrats hold their Convention next week, and doubts are expressed whether that small potato, Austin, will be their candidate. He has exhibited so much hatred of Irishmen and Catholics, that it would be injudicious to put him up, as he would be put down very suddenly.

There have been several nominations for State Senators, by both Republicans and Democrats, but none calling for special mention. THYME.

P. S.—I learn that Mr. Comins has written a letter withdrawing from the contest. This leaves the field in the Fourth District open to Colonel Thompson, who will be chosen without difficulty, and the effect, too, will be favorable to Mr. Burlingame, in the sister District.

Continuation of the Congressional Nominations—Nos. 3, 4 and 8—Bolting in No. 6—Democratic Nominations—Democratic Meeting in Faneuil Hall—Jefferson Davis—Mr. Francis' Property—The Charlestown Navy-Yard—Sale of the Bay State Mills—More Incendiarism—The Line of Battle-Ship, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1858.

I thought I should be able to finish up the accounts of our Congressional nominations in this letter, but cruel fortune forbids I should get rid of a subject of which I have become weary as ever were the Israelites of quails and manna, though I fancy the latter bill of fare was of not quite so flatulent a nature as that which is presented by congressional things. Another week, and all will be over, except in a district or two.

The Third District Republican Convention nominated Mr. C. F. Adams on the first balloting, properly the only one. Dr. Hitchcock was nowhere, a fate that sometimes happens to nobody. His fate is a hard one, and shows that it is not possible always to rise superior to the frowns of fate. It is the more singular, because he possesses all those qualifications which have of late years been so useful in giving men seats in Congress. Of Mr. Adams' election there ought not to be any doubt, but there is talk of a union against him of Americans and Democrats, which parties are to nominate to-morrow. It is possible they may unite, but how it can be effected, unless they should agree to put up a Republican, it puzzles me to imagine. Mr. Austin's prospects of a nomination are said not to be so good as they were.

The Republican nomination in No. 8 was made on the 5th, and fell upon Mr. Train, of Framingham, who is an old Whig, though quite a young man, and possessed of good reputation both as a lawyer and a politician. He is just 41, has been a member of the Legislature, District-Attorney of Middlesex, delegate from Framingham to the last Constitutional Convention, and for the last two years an Executive Counciler. He is a forcible and pleasant orator, without being at all inclined to speak much. As a political manager he is very clever, and it is known that he arranged the local offices of Middlesex County, two years ago, pretty much as he pleased, making Col. Keyes Sheriff, and doing other things as he thought most conducive to the interests of his friends, without much regard to that of the public. This showed that he knew how to promote his own interests, for while that great giant, the public, never pays any heed to the wants and necessities of those who serve it, taking all for its due, and swallowing everything with the voracity of a Gargantua, individuals are more thoughtful and more grateful, and less egotistical, and pay in kind for good deeds done. Had Mr. Train played the part of a patriot, in 1856, (not that he is less a patriot than those who criticise his conduct,) he would have got no Congressional nomination in 1858; but as he made some men then, they have gratefully helped him a step along the arid political course, so that he is now hard-by that Diamond of the Desert which we call Congress, and can now, if he so pleases, quaff golden water. It is an illustration of the old saying, "caw me, caw thee," a saying that ought to be recollected by all who would rise either at court or through the aid of the people, the latter generally acting as their managers and flunkeys. Mr. Boutwell ran Mr. Train quite hard, but he had "done nothing for nobody," nobody did anything for him; and nobody, though a good fellow or scientist, is not a very effective [illegible], since favors, though wire-pulling is [illegible] to me. Some of the papers say that if Mr. Boutwell had worked as hard for the nomination as Mr. Train worked for it, he would have got it. Truly he would, but gentlemen who expect pears to take the trouble to drop into their greedy mouths, ought at least to do the trees so much favor as to lie under their branches, and not expect them to walk about the orchards in search of persons to be endowed with luscious gifts, for though Birnam Wood *did* walk to Dunsinane, the fact rests upon no good botanical authority, and is not sufficiently reliable to be taken as a rule. It is clearly exceptional. Mr. Boutwell does little for himself in political life, and nothing for anybody else, whereas to succeed in that life a man should do a great deal for himself, and a little for others at the least. Half-a-dozen of us made him Governor some years ago, when we could not get him to move even the rim of the nail of his little finger for himself, so very timid and cautious was he; and when the Mercury had been carved, and put into the place where Hancock and Strong, and Everett had sat, he did as little for his makers as he had done for himself, forgetting us all as completely as the chief butler forgot the virtuous Joseph who furnished him with the telegraphic message that he was soon to be out of the house of bondage. We admired his modesty in his own case, but we thought he carried the virtue to a vicious extent when he included us in its workings. It was odd that he could see no excellence in those who had made him an Excellency. He even ran away from the Convention which nominated him for Governor, rather than commit himself, and left poor Hallett to talk Free-Soilism; for you must understand that he was nominated for the especial purpose of catching the Free-Soilers, a huge pinch of fresh salt to be placed on the tails of those snow birds. Whether they caught us, or we caught them, it would distract even a born calculator to decide.

Yet it is a pity, on some accounts, that Mr. Boutwell was not nominated. He is a man of first-rate talents, and of pure character, and possessed of peculiar powers as a legislator. Congress is the place for a man of his intellectual character, and were he once to reach there he would be often reflected. As a member of the State House of Representatives he has had no superior in our time; and when he served in the Constitutional Convention he was one of the very few men who there made an increase of reputation. The new Constitution bore the impress of his character, but the people rejected it, and so he lost his chance of ranking with Solon.

The Democrats of No. 8 have nominated Gen. Butler, of Lowell, as their Congressional candidate. He will get a good vote, but will be nowhere at the end of the race, save that his desire to get the next Gubernatorial nomination of his party may be advanced to fruition if he should loom up this year. They say he leans pretty strongly towards the Douglas side of the controversy that now divides the harmonious Democratic family, and as he has always been liberal in his opinions, I presume the report is true. He will not do so well against Mr. Train as he would have done had he had Mr. Boutwell for an opponent, as the former is a Protectionist, and goes the whole length for that revision of the tariff which the manufacturing interests are demanding. Mr. Boutwell's *recantation of his Free-Trade* heresies availed him no more than Cranmer's recantation availed that excellent but slightly selfish prelate.

The Republicans of No. 4 will hold their second Convention this afternoon to fill the vacancy in the list of Republican candidates caused by the declination of Mr. Comins. Mr. Comins has been most shabbily used by his political *friends*, some of whom absolutely refused to support him after he had been regularly nominated. A portion of the Republicans are for taking up Col. Thompson, the American candidate, but this is stiffly opposed by others. The Democrats will not nominate until the 20th, they waiting to see what others shall do. There is a project for nominating Gen. Cushing in the District, though he is a resident of No. 6.

On the 14th, the Americans of No. 5 will nominate. Should they put up Gov. Gardner, the effect will be to aid Mr. Burlingame, as that would send not a few Americans over to his support. On the other hand, should a popular American be nominated, he would take votes that now seem likely to go for Col. Heard, should there be but two candidates before the people.

There are bolting movements in No. 6, but it is said they come from a Democratic source, so that Mr. Alley's election cannot be endangered by them, but rather aided thereby. It is not clear, however, that there may not be an American candidate put up, in which case Mr. Alley may lose some votes. I am told that Mr. Davis will not be a candidate against his competitor in the Convention, but he may change his mind. Should there be much bolting in the Districts by Republicans, Governor Banks would be the gainer, for all would vote for him, and he would have a mighty vote, while other leaders would have but small ones. Fortune favors him every way.

The Democrats had a fine meeting in Faneuil Hall, last evening, at which there was a crowd, not a few of whom were attracted by a desire to hear General Jefferson Davis, who is very popular here, because we know him to be an able man, and believe him to be honest. General Davis made a speech, distinguished for ability, independence, and boldness, and confirmed the impression that existed respecting him. There was much in it that most of us cannot subscribe to, but Bostonians are ever ready to admit merit in an opponent. Some one has pleasantly observed that General Davis probably is training to become the Republican candidate for the Presidency, with Henry Wilson for Vice-President. Colonel Wright, Mr. Beach and General Cushing also spoke, and spoke well, too. General Cushing "laid it on thick" to General Davis, and couldn't have done more in the soap line if the illustrious Mississippian were President elect, and engaged in making up his Cabinet. If soap has "riz," you will know to what to attribute it. There were transparencies at the meeting, one representing Governor Banks "coasting" down the State House hill, with the motto, "let him slide." This the Governor can afford to laugh at, with that good nature which success in the past and the present, and a fine prospect of it in the future, is pretty sure to create in the mind of the politician and the philosopher. Besides, admitting that Governor Banks should slide down hill, it does not follow that the Democrats will get his present place at its top. He looks down now—upon them. And they can see "how hard it is to climb" to that stone building where are the Treasury, the Auditor's Office, the Executive Chamber and twenty other agreeable things especially admired of Democrats.

Old Francis don't cut up so fat as was expected. His property foots up to only $3,436,000, and probably he died of fear of coming to want—a fear that has been known to haunt venerable gentlemen of the house of Dives. As his heirs are very rich, I suppose they'll feel very bad about the smallness of his assets. His death has not been so profitable by a million and a half as was expected.

The *Hartford*, new sloop-of-war, is to be launched on the 22d, at the Charlestown Navy-yard. She is of 2,500 tons, and is represented to be a fine vessel. They are discharging men at the Yard—giving the preference to Republicans to go off, and to Democrats to remain. Republicans say this is proscriptive, while Democrats say it would be much more proscriptive to discharge men of their faith. The tall chimney is finished at the Yard, and the occasion of topping it off was made a festival, at which the convives did not get so high as the chimney itself.

Our new post-office is getting onward and upward, and promises to be a good building. People are getting reconciled to the idea that it must be made to go west, following the course of the sun and of empire, not to say of letters. The change was a job, but even a job may have a fair side.

The railroad companies are reducing their rates of fare to places hard by the city, because they cannot compete with the horse railroads. Had they not been so greedy, the latter never would have been constructed. The way travel on the railroads, always the most profitable, has been much reduced by the new modes of going to and from the neighboring towns.

There were but 65 deaths here last week, a decrease of one-fifth from the number of the preceding week.

The Bay State Mills are to be sold on the 24th of November. The property cost two millions. Somebody will buy it at low rates, and on the capital thus invested make handsome profits. There are six mills and four wooden buildings connected with them, twenty-four brick and seven wooden dwelling-houses, and 670,000 feet of land, all in the thriving town of Lawrence. The machinery, which covers 16 acres of flooring, will also be sold.

The incendiaries continue their labors. They have sought to burn out an Irish colony in East Boston, and to get up another fire in Roxbury. The latter was a vigorous piece of rascality, the fire being kindled in no less than four places.

Mr. Gleason's new weekly is to be called *The Line-of-Battle Ship*. What an absurd name! He might better have called it the Pyramid, for that is something that stands firm and endures. If something nautical was absolutely necessary, why not have called it "The Frigate," which gives an idea of dash? Our naval history has nothing to do with ships of the line, so far as war is concerned.

The Old Whigs had a meeting, last night, to see what should be done about the Boston districts, and will meet again on Friday night. They are strong enough to decide the character of the result in both districts, and it is possible they may act in force. THYME.

A Widow Arraigned for Murder—She Excites Sympathy—And Gets Acquitted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

All cases involving a lady are interesting. Especially is this so when a young and handsome widow is arraigned in a Court of Justice for a capital offence. A case of this nature has just been tried in this city. On yesterday morning the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Martha Morgan was called. The prisoner was brought into Court at 9 o'clock, accompanied by two young and interesting children. Her appearance produced considerable sensation, and awakened no little sympathy in her behalf. Apparently she is about twenty years of age, and though somewhat saddened in the expression of her countenance, and depressed a little in spirits, as might be expected under the painful circumstances, she betrayed no great degree of agitation.

J. A. Jenkins, Esq., the Commonwealth's Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. He was assisted by D. [illegible], Esq. For the defence of the fair prisoner, E. [illegible] and [illegible], Esqs. [illegible] some months ago. The evidence introduced by the prosecution showed that [illegible] upon the deceased while in the act of levying upon her household goods and chattels, for the purpose of [illegible].

The defence asserted that the Constable had forcibly entered the widow's domicil, and, though warned not, [illegible] the furniture and appointments of the widow's apartments; that she was not [illegible] possessed of that better wealth—proverbial [illegible]—that she remonstrated with the officer of the law, [illegible] spurned her importunities, and, regarding neither prayers and entreaties, but went on in the execution of his warrant, and levied upon the effects. Furthermore, continued the defence, the officer used bad and harsh language, heaping volleys of abuse upon her [illegible]. Feeling herself thus deeply injured and wronged, and aroused to a perfect frenzy, she seized a gun and *fired its contents* upon the persecuting officer, causing his death.

Whether the logic of the counsel had a greater effect upon the judgment of the jurors than the widow's charms cannot be determined; however, the twelve men returned into Court, after a short consideration, with a verdict of "Not guilty."

This announcement was received with public applause, notwithstanding the reproof of Judge Caldwell. The verdict was very much in accordance with the opinion of the spectators as to what it would be on the widow's appearance in court. CASS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Jack Frost and the President Here Again—Republican [illegible]—The Water Works—Senate Hall.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 11.

A sudden change in the weather, with Jack Frost and the cool Northwest, have precipitated not only the late autumn but the President upon us. The trees in the Capitol Park are crimson and yellow and brown, and the White House has resumed its old inhabitants. Mr. Buchanan and his family are busy laying in their Winter stores, for the outside fellows who reckon him a statesman must not suppose that his mind is always upon the Douglas Contest, or upon Mr. Forney. He turns aside now and then to think of his "old age," to lay in his store of apples, cheese and butter, his wood and coals, like any man of the common world.

The Postmaster-General sent word to the Republican Club, a day or two since, that no further documents would be sent from Washington under the franks of Congressmen absent from town. The usage heretofore has been directly to the contrary. Any member of Congress has been allowed to authorize a clerk to do his franking during his temporary absence from Washington, and of course during his presence. Mr. Douglas left a couple of clerks last Spring to frank political documents for months after he left for Illinois. So with J. Glancy Jones and other Democrats who keep half a dozen clerks at work disseminating Lecompton tracts throughout the Union. But a new light has burst in upon the Post-Office. Such irregularities cannot be allowed till another campaign at least. The Republican Club complains of the decision because the member whose frank they are authorized to use is only temporarily absent, and was here doing his own franking a few days ago. The Club has been open and aboveboard in the business. Last Spring it [illegible] to the Postmaster and made the arrangement under which they have franked documents all Summer. But "All's well that ends well." The elections are mainly over and documents can do no more good for the present crisis, and if the Republicans triumph the Club will be willing to keep an M. C. here all the while to do its franking for it.

The main streets of Washington are now laid with water-pipes, and the work upon the aqueduct progresses rapidly. Some of our citizens presume that Congress voted the appropriation principally for their benefit, and have already, without any authority, tapped the main pipe. When Uncle Sam is proprietor, of course the people may help themselves to what they can find.

The new Senate Hall will not be finished for use the coming session, which will occasion much disappointment to the outsiders who wait upon "the powers that be." The accommodations in, and the approaches to the old hall, are totally inadequate to the wants of the country. VYE.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

A Law for the Voluntary Enslavement of Free Negroes—Indignation Against the Times Correspondent—The Virginia Press Going it Blind, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, Va., Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

The statutes of Virginia contain a law, the existence of which is known to but few, if any, without the limits of the State, and to a very small number within. It is entitled "An act providing for the voluntary enslavement of the free negroes of the Commonwealth," passed Feb. 18, 1856. The object of its passage was to facilitate this process of enslavement, and obviate the difficulties and delays which attended an application to the Legislature—the only competent tribunal to act in such a matter, previous to the enactment of this law.

Under the law of manumission the negro is compelled to leave the State within twelve months and a day from the period of his manumission. In many instances the alternative of enslavement, if left open, would be chosen; but none was left, and it required a special act of the Legislature to reinstate the negro to his original *status*—slavery. But this, too, was unavailing, except under peculiar circumstances and coincidences. If perchance the twelve months which he is allowed after manumission, terminated during the session of the Legislature, or immediately before, sufficient grace might be extended to enable him to make the necessary application to that tribunal for his enslavement. Or he might gain an extension of his privilege of residence, through the connivance of the authorities, under the assurance of his purpose to make the application when the proper time arrived. This difficulty, however, did not exist in the case of negroes born free, and having a right to reside permanently within the State. The law of 1856 obviates all these difficulties with respect to the former, for it empowers them, by a summary process in the Circuit Court of the county or corporation in which the negro resides, to assume the Slavery *status*. The law runs thus:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly that it shall be lawful for any free person of color, resident within this Commonwealth, of the age of eighteen years if a female, and of the age of twenty-one years if a male, to choose his or her master, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned.

2. When any free person, as aforesaid, desires to choose a master, such person shall file a petition in the Circuit Court of the County or Corporation in which such free person of color resides, setting forth the name of such person as he or she desires to adopt as an owner; which petition shall be signed by such free person of color in the presence of at least two subscribing witnesses.

3. The Court in which such petition shall have been filed, shall, upon the filing of said petition, order a notice that such petition has been filed, to be forthwith posted by the clerk of said Court at the front door of the Court-house for one month. Said Court shall cause to be summoned to appear at its succeeding term both the petitioner and the person so designated in said petition.

4. Upon the appearance of both the petitioner and the person designated in the petition, the Court shall proceed to examine each party separately, as well as such other persons as said Court may see fit. At such examination the attorney for the commonwealth shall be present and see that such examination is properly conducted, and that no injustice is done to the petitioner.

5. If, upon such examination, the Court shall be satisfied that there is no fraud nor collusion between the parties, and that there is no good reason to the contrary, the said Court shall have power to grant the prayer of the petitioner. And if it determine so to do, the Court shall proceed to ascertain what would be the value of the petitioner if he or she were a slave; and if the individual chosen as master, shall thereupon pay into court one half of such valuation, and enter into bond with approved security, in such penalty as the court shall prescribe, with condition that said negro shall not become chargeable to any county or corporation in the commonwealth, such valuation, payment and execution of bond, with the names of the petitioner and master, shall be entered of record, and the property in said negro as a slave shall from the time of such entry vest in the person chosen as master, and his rights and liabilities, and the condition of the petitioner, shall in all respects be the same as though such negro had been born a slave.

6. The costs of the proceedings shall be paid by the master, and the Clerk of the Court shall, within sixty days after the payment of the money required by this act into Court, pay the same into the public Treasury, after deducting therefrom such commission as is allowed to collectors of the public revenue. But the children of any such female free person of color, born prior to such term, shall not be deemed to be reduced to Slavery by such proceedings.

It will be seen that only half the asset is required to be paid, which sum is to go into the coffers of the State.

Most of the little Democratic papers of the State are snarling and growling over my revelation of the active efforts which the Methodist Church North is exercising in behalf of Lincoln. They give the statement a flat contradiction without knowing anything about the matter. I am myself friendly to Lincoln, and the assertion which I made, and now reiterate, is based upon authority which these snarlers would not dare to impugn were I at liberty to reveal it.

A military post, named Fort Quitman, in honor of the late General Quitman, has been located on the San Diego mail route, sixty miles beyond Fort Davis, and at the point where the road first touches the Rio Grande. The posts on this route between San Antonio and El Paso are Fort Inge, Fort Hudson, Fort Lancaster, Fort Davis, Fort Quitman and Fort Bliss.

[illegible] Michigan [illegible]

[illegible] The Republican [illegible] Majority to be [illegible] Governor [illegible] United States Senator [illegible] from the University, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

The election in this State is to be held on the same day as it is in New-York, and as the day approaches the interest heightens, although not to the same extent as in New-York, for the result of the election here is not so doubtful as it is there. The fight with us is no triangular or quadrangular affair, but a face-to-face attack between the Democrats and the Republicans, and the strongest one of those two will win the day. There is no third party to interfere, or [illegible]. The State tickets of both parties have been a long time in the field, and are as follows:

Republican.	Democratic.
[illegible]	Charles E. Stuart.
[illegible]	George C. Munro.
[illegible]	Jonathan P. King.
[illegible]	Daniel G. Jacokes.
[illegible]	John Ball.
[illegible]	Edward Kanter.
[illegible]	John S. Adams.
[illegible]	[illegible] Sutherland.
[illegible]	Andrew T. [illegible]

[illegible]

	Republican.	Democratic.
I.	William A. Howard.	George B. Cooper.
II.	Henry Waldron.	Consider A. Stacy.
III.	Francis W. Kellogg.	Thomas B. Church.
IV.	Dewitt C. Leach.	Robert W. Davis.

It will be seen that the Republicans have renominated all the present members except Mr. WALBRIDGE, in the Third District, who positively declined to have his name used. [illegible] The Democrats have [illegible] carrying any district, unless it be [illegible]; and, if they should [illegible] Much bad feeling was [illegible] the nomination of HOWARD by the [illegible] As the Democrats have taken COOPER from that county, it is hoped by them that he will gain sufficiently in that vicinity to secure his election. Detroit, also, will help him very much. In 1856, it went Democratic by only 200. Last Fall, at the municipal election, it gave a majority of over [illegible], and this Fall it will be swelled to a full [illegible]. In view of these facts, there seems to be good ground for the belief that HOWARD will be defeated. There is also some dissatisfaction against WALDRON, but his district is so overwhelmingly Republican that he has nothing to fear. KELLOGG is a new man, and the best stump speaker in the State. His election is certain. LEACH, in the Fourth District, is running against DAVIS, Mr. BUCHANAN'S decapitated Marshal. His majority will be considerably diminished from that of two years ago, but even the *prestige* which DAVIS has, as a martyr, will not be able to overcome it.

It seems to be a settled thing on all sides that Governor BINGHAM is to be the next United States Senator in place of Mr. STUART. The Legislature is to be elected this Fall, and already a large portion of the Republican candidates are pledged to vote for him. In many cases they have been instructed to that effect by the Conventions which placed them in nomination. His opponent in his own party will be D. S. WALBRIDGE, the present member of Congress from the Third District, or Judge [illegible] G. WELLS, of Kalamazoo. The Democrats will be in such a hopeless minority in the Legislature that no one has ever cast a thought upon the subject of who shall be their candidate. Not a single individual has yet been named upon whom the minority can throw away their votes.

The Board of Regents for the University last week rejected the application of a number of young ladies to be admitted to the classes. The subject had been for some time under advisement, and at first was viewed favorably. Investigation, however, satisfied them that it would be prejudicial to the best interests of the institution, and so they rejected the proposition unanimously.

The State Fair was held here last week, and passed off well, as all State Fairs should. X.

Harlem Railroad Commuters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be well for the Board of Councilmen, before granting to the Harlem Railroad Company permission to use steam below Forty-second-street, to stipulate that the Company shall give permanent accommodation to the residents of the upper part of this island [illegible] W. HENRY.

The Paying-out Machinery on board the Niagara and Agamemnon—Letter from Mr. Berdan.

From the Evening Post.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

SIR—On my return to this City, after an absence of near five months, my attention has been called to a publication entitled the "Story of the Telegraph," in which the authors have attributed to me the entire credit of the improved plan of the paying-out machines by which the Atlantic cable was laid. I am unwilling to receive any credit for any agency of mine in connection with the paying-out machines, or laying the Atlantic Cable, which may belong to others, and I beg, therefore, to say that their statement is too broad when they say "that the improved plan upon which these machines (meaning the paying-out machines) were constructed belongs to me." The statement in the appendix of the work upon which the authors rely as proof of their opinion is entirely correct; but in my judgment it does not fully warrant their statement. I will, therefore, with your permission, state as clearly as I am able, my actual agency in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph.

After the unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic cable in 1857, I gave attention to the subject with a view to satisfy myself not only of the causes of the failure of the first expedition, but also of the feasibility of constructing a paying-out apparatus which would provide for the dangers and difficulties attending the expedition. My investigations satisfied me that in the paying-out machinery of the first expedition adequate provision was not made for retarding the cable, and no provision whatever to compensate for the motion of the vessel, except the brakes, to the improper application of which Mr. BRIGHT attributed the parting of the cable; my investigations also satisfied me that the cable might possibly be laid from shore to shore by means of machinery which would so injure the conducting power of the cable as to render it valueless for all practical purposes.

With these impressions, I undertook to devise machinery which, in my judgment, would not only lay the cable, but do so without injury. The result of all my investigation and labor, including the model and drawings of my plan, were placed in the possession of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and Mr. WILLIAM E. EVERETT, at their request, and taken by them to London, when they last left New-York for the former city, to engage in the last attempt to lay the cable. The machinery which I devised consisted of two parts, which may be denominated the paying-out apparatus and the compensating apparatus.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company did not adopt my plan—but they made use of parts of it, and those parts principally in which the last machinery differs from the former, namely, the scrapers and the dynamometer, or compensating apparatus, by means of which the operation of paying out the cable is sought to be controlled by the degree of tension upon it. But the brakes used, and upon which the engineers of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* relied with so much confidence as being all that was desirable, were not only no part of my plan, but against the use of which the Company received my earnest remonstrances from first to last, I insisting, in various communications, that the use of any brake which should depend upon hand-power for its application, would prove disastrous.

"It is stated on information derived from the officers of the *Niagara*, that the officers in charge on both the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, learning wisdom from experience, determined, the last time, to let the line pay out just as fast as it would without attempting to check its velocity; that accordingly the brakes were entirely dispensed with, and that constituted the secret of success."

We know not what parts of the paying-out apparatus of the last expedition, if any, are claimed by Mr. EVERETT to have been devised or invented by himself. The brakes were a patented article by APPOLD. The tar-scrapers were upon my model, and fully described in my letters and specifications, with which Mr. EVERETT was familiar.

The dynamometer is constructed upon the principle of my compensating apparatus, used vertically instead of horizontally, and may be said to be a small pocket edition of the same. The manufacturers of these machines were Messrs. EASTON & AMOS, Southwark, England, and they were constructed, it appears, under the supervision of Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer of the Company, and Mr. EVERETT, engineer of the *Niagara*, after having been submitted to a scientific Committee for approval. These gentlemen had the benefit of all the suggestions, plans and models which were sent in from the various engineers and inventors who took an interest in the subject, from both sides of the Atlantic.

It has occurred to me that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company could hardly do a better service to themselves and to the world than to publish all the plans, indeed all the communications which they have received relative to machinery for laying down the cable. This would place a vast amount of ingenious theory at the disposal of the genius of the world, from which combinations might be expected which would result in the construction of machinery for paying out marine cables vastly superior to any heretofore in use; besides, it would show at once from whence were derived the additions, alterations, or improvements, of the new over the old machinery.

You will notice that I have said that, in my judgment, a cable might be laid across the Atlantic, and by the process of laying become so injured as to render it valueless for all practical purposes; and I take leave to say that I now believe that such has been the result upon the Atlantic cable recently laid, and that the injury will be found to be continued not to one point or place, but the cable at various points and places will be so stretched and attenuated as to produce small interstices through flaws in the gutta percha, and through which moisture by degrees finds its way through all the outer coating to the conducting wire; and if I am right in my theory, the result will be that the continuity will become less and less until its last pulsation indicates that its electrical life is no more. This is no new theory of mine. In a letter written by me to CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., on the 27th of March last, showing the importance of using machinery which would pay out the cable with uniformity, I wrote as follows:

"I firmly believe that if it were possible to pay out the cable without breaking it through a paying-out apparatus, where the sheaves were secured rigidly to the shafts and the shafts geared to each other, that the conducting power of the cable would be greatly injured, if not entirely destroyed and ruined, too, without entirely separating all or even any of the copper wires or the gutta percha covering. The strain would be so very great and irregular that the conducting power of the cable would be impaired in consequence of the copper cable being attenuated in a great number of places. In fact, it would be a cable composed of an innumerable variety of sizes, which would impair its conducting qualities, if not render it perfectly worthless. The enormous length of your cable renders it absolutely necessary that the size of the copper cable should be preserved as uniform as possible. The motion of the electric fluid can be retarded as easily as the motion of any other fluid, and if the copper cable through which the electric fluid passes be unequal in size, the current will be accelerated or retarded the same as would water in passing through a tube of unequal proportions."

These opinions, thus expressed and conveyed to Mr. FIELD, remain unaltered, and the machinery which I devised and invented was intended to obviate, and I confidently believe, if adopted fully, would have obviated, all the difficulties to which I have alluded. If the attempt to take up two or three hundred miles of the Atlantic Cable from the Valentia shore shall prove successful, the true cause of the failure of its conducting power will probably be solved, and I venture to predict that the prevalent idea so frequently expressed in the public journals, that the failure of the conducting power of the cable arises from its suspension upon rocks near the shore, and the consequent abrasion, by means of which the conducting wires of the cable have become exposed directly to the water, is entirely erroneous; indeed, it would seem that such a theory could hardly be entertained by a person who would take the trouble to reflect that the friction necessary to wear down the cable to the copper wire would at once part those delicate conductors, when the electric current would immediately cease.

I would only add, that it should create no surprise upon the public mind if the late attempt to lay the cable, which at first appeared to be so successful, should turn out a failure, and that the Company would be obliged to try again. We ought to wonder rather that so much has been done, and so well, in so short a time; and although it may probably be evident, even now, that more actual progress would have been made with less speed, that it would have been wiser to have taken more time to complete and perfect the machinery necessary for so great a work, nevertheless, the present will be regarded as the great trial-trip across the Atlantic, the results of which will lead to certain future success. Very respectfully,

H. BERDAN.

Another Post-Office Theft—A Boy the Culprit.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Oct 2.

The late frauds on the Post-Office in Texas have been pretty well equaled in New-Orleans within a few months, if not in ingenuity certainly in audacity; and with almost as incomprehensible luck in escaping detection. Some five months ago a valuable letter—of how much value we do not know—was received from the Post-Office, as was subsequently ascertained, by some one who had no right to get it, and who profited by it to the extent that it was valuable.

Seven or eight weeks ago the Chief of Police was made acquainted with the facts, and he and his special officers commenced taking observations. In a short time circumstances warranted the arrest of a young man employed in the lower part of the city, and he was brought to the Chief's office. Amongst the letters obtained was one directed to HYDE & GOODRICH, and which contained a draft on a bank payable to them. The draft had been indorsed, presented and paid, and subsequently the nature of the transaction became known. The youth was requested by Mr. ADAMS to write HYDE & GOODRICH, which he did so much like the forged signature, that it was hoped the frauds were about to be laid on the proper party, but afterwards it was discovered that an error had been made.

The failure sharpened the look-out of the police, and our Postmaster, Colonel MARKS, and soon after suspicion rested on another youth. One or two valuable letters, however, were again obtained without detection. Later, a letter addressed to Mr. JOSEPH SIMON was received, and circumstances fixed the suspicion stronger in the direction already taken. The supposed purloiner was placed under surveillance, and special officer TOM BOYLAN received orders to look after him. Yesterday forenoon BOYLAN kept his eye on him specially, but about noon BOYLAN had to attend to some duty that unexpectedly turned up, and he had to leave young HERSE—MICHAEL HERSE, the ingenious post-office defrauder—for a while. Within an hour afterwards, HERSE went to the bureau devoted to the valuable letter branch of the Post-Office department, presented the notice received at the general delivery, and received from Colonel MARKS a valuable letter addressed to JOHN R. MCMURDO'S name, the youth, of course, forging MCMURDO'S name on the necessary receipt, and giving it to be understood that he was his clerk. Colonel MARKS, while giving the letter, suspected the transaction wasn't a square one, but, nevertheless, handed it out in due form, determining to look after the receiver immediately. He, accordingly, hurried outside, took HERSE in tow, and requested him to give an account of himself, which, not being satisfactory, the youth soon found himself installed within the Post-Office, but not in a very enviable "situation."

It was shortly ascertained that the writing on the receipts for Mr. MCMURDO'S and Mr. SIMON'S letters were precisely similar, and several other receipts were written in a manner that we understand leaves little doubt but that HERSE wrote them.

He was then brought to the Second District Police Office, and a warrant was issued to search the house where he resided—he lived with his father, who keeps a small variety store at the corner of Clio and Liberty streets—and Lieut. GASPARD proceeded there. The lad's trunk was broken open, and in the bottom of it a pocket-book was found containing $155—the proceeds of what he obtained by SIMON'S letter—and two drafts. The drafts were for $5,000 and $5,000, dated Centreville, La., Feb. 23, 1858, payable on the 1st of March, 1859, to the order of P. C. BETHEL, the drawer being LEO. TARLETON, and the drawees, BRYAN & HARE, of New-Orleans. They had not reached their destination, and, of course, were not negotiable.

HERSE, as may be suspected, is a smart youth, and though he blubbered when caught, afterwards assumed an air more in keeping with the smartness which he has been practicing. We believe he was born in this city. He admits the Simon and McMurdo operations, but denies all the others. A loose answer he made to a question of the Chief, however, would seem to indicate his connection with more of the rascalities than admitted by him. Mr. ADAMS asked him if he always got the checks paid at the Bank without any trouble. He said he always did. The "always" was contradictory to the fact stated by him, that he only got SIMON'S check cashed, and the Chief took him up on it, but he quickly got back to his first admission, knowing, probably, that those are the only two transactions that can be readily traced to him.

He will be arraigned this morning before U. S. Commissioner LUSHER, and the investigation of the case, we suppose, will take place at an early day.

The Pike's Peak Gold Mines in Kansas—Advice to Gold-Seekers.

From the St. Louis Republican, 9th.

Our reference, a few days since, to the gold diggings reported to exist in the region of Pike's Peak, was in full view of the several accounts that have reached us through a variety of channels. The general tenor of these accounts justifies the opinion then expressed by us that there was good reason for believing these mines to be highly productive. They certainly indicate that such is the belief of almost all the residents on our frontier and the Territories west of us, and, with the opportunities these have of judging as to the credibility of the reports from the mining region, it is hardly to be supposed that they have been greatly deceived. It may fairly be argued that the excitement now pervading the people on our western borders can be distinguished from those groundless excitements which have, in two or three noted instances, led off the miners in California on a "wild goose" chase. In the instances referred to, the rush was immediate upon a few vague stories, the authors of which could scarcely be traced. But the existence of the diggings in the Pike Peak country is vouched for by great numbers of persons, who profess to speak from personal knowledge, and who are themselves vouched for as truthful men by those who ought to know them best. Different parties have come in from time to time, all bringing the same favorable reports. Some of those who have come in intend to return immediately, after refitting.

We allude again to this subject, because among the latest accounts from the mines some of the reports are unfavorable. One statement, already published by us from a Lexington paper, denounces the stories of these diggings a sheer humbug; and another paper in that neighborhood promises to publish a particular statement from a party of explorers, who went out from Ray County last Spring, and have just returned thoroughly satisfied, it is said, that the mines will not pay. It is certain, we believe, that so far the amount of gold dust brought from these diggings is inconsiderable. It is, however, but fair to add that, together with these adverse rumors, we have accounts quite as encouraging as any that have preceded them.

Upon the whole, we as yet see no reason to change the opinion we have already expressed in regard to the prospects held out by these alleged discoveries. There is nothing to deter young and robust men from a Winter's stay even now in the Pike's Peak region. In the valley of that region the climate is not so inclement, nor means of shelter so wanting, as to occasion any fear that parties of robust young men wintering there would be exposed to extraordinary hardship. There would be more concern for the animals belonging to these parties than to the men; though, in the smaller and more sheltered valleys mules and horses may be wintered through without much, if any, loss.

But, as already advised by us, those who are inclined to seek fortune in these mines, would do well to postpone their visit till next year. Prudence, in view of the hazards of a journey across the plains at this advanced season, suggests such advice; as it also obviously suggests that, with the increased means of information which will be furnished them, parties can judge much better now how far the prospects warrant their going at all.

The Gold Fever in Kansas.

From the Kansas City Metropolitan, Sept. 29.

Mr. JOHN HUSTON, one of our oldest citizens, and who for several years past has been more or less on the plains, arrived in this city yesterday evening direct from the gold mines. He says the greatest excitement was manifest all along the route, from Devil's Gap in—that gold has found on the Medicine Bow, and down the South Platte some eighty miles. Mr. BEN. CLEMENS (brother-in-law to Mr. H.) will arrive here in a few days, with some $600 in gold, which he took out with nothing but camp tools and a pan; that with a rocker he could have done much better. Some of the men in company with Mr. C. took out from *twenty to one hundred and five dollars a day!* Mr. CLEMENS was in the mines only twelve or fourteen days, and succeeded in getting, in that short time, $450 or $500.

Mr. HUSTON says that at Laramie the greatest excitement prevailed as he came through on the 5th. Picks and shovels were worth almost their weight in gold. So great was the excitement that the Quartermaster at Laramie was compelled to withhold the pay due the hands in the Government employ in order to retain them. Most of the mountain traders had repaired to the mines. Mr. H. thinks that in ten or fifteen day large quantities of the gold will be seen here, as many are on their way in. He saw some of the finest specimens of quartz that probably has ever been found in a gold-bearing region, and one nugget of gold, weighing twenty-three ounces, taken out by a Mr. JACKSON, formerly of Glasgow, Mo. There were thought to be about three hundred persons in the mines on the first of September. Most of those who were high up in the mountains had been driven down into the valleys by a snow storm, which fell nearly three feet on the 5th.

This intelligence will create an increased *furore* among our people for the gold regions, as it not only comes from a reliable source, but speaks more largely of the success of those already there.

An Unfortunate Family.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The unfortunate, if deserving, have never appealed in vain through the columns of the TIMES, and to the credit of the readers of that paper be it said. Emboldened by the success of others, I ask you to be the means of bringing to the notice of the benevolent the case of an English family that is really in need.

It consists of a father and mother and a dozen or more of children, who, with the exception of the oldest son, are all at home, not at school or at work, and for the reason that *they have not sufficient clothes to enable them to leave the house!* The father is a temperate and industrious gentleman, but a victim of a series of misfortunes, and has been, in times past, an extensive manufacturer. He is now in a humble capacity, yet willing, earning enough to provide the family with bread. It is proposed, then, to provide the children with clothing, and to have the younger members sent to school, and those that are able sent to work. About one hundred dollars would, the writer thinks, do this comfortably, and what a vast amount of good will that small—to the individual contributors—amount accomplish!

Persons wishing to investigate the case can have the writer's address from Mr. HESSON, TIMES Office, who will also take charge of any contributions intended for and addressed to "An English Family." A.

Commodore McIntosh and the Slaver Echo.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning we find an article headed "Prize Money and the *Echo*," embodying an extract from the *National Intelligencer*, in which the following passage occurs: "It is doubted whether the Flag-officer, Commodore MCINTOSH, is entitled to one-twentieth, as he was absent on leave from his station at the time of the capture." By what *friend* of Commodore MCINTOSH this information was given to the *National Intelligencer*, we know not; but we hope the rest of their information on this subject was more worthy of confidence than this. The fact was, that Commodore MCINTOSH, instead of being absent on leave, was, at the time indicated, bringing back, by the orders of the Naval Department, his disabled ship to the United States, where he remained not one hour after the *Roanoke*—to which his flag had been transferred—was ready for sea. It may be more to the purpose to ask by whose order the *Dolphin* was cruising over the ground at which she made the capture of the *Echo*. Let Commodore MCINTOSH'S correspondence with the Navy Department on this subject be produced.

JUSTICE TO THE ABSENT.

NEW UNIVERSITY AT TORONTO.—The corner-stone of the new University buildings at Toronto was laid on the 4th inst. by the Governor-General. The edifice is to be 300 by 250 feet, erected in University Park, comprising 160 acres. About two-thirds of the whole Park, which the Government some time ago took possession of, with the view of erecting therein suitable Parliament buildings and Government House, was set apart for "the use and purposes of the University," in February, 1856. It comprises the portion west of Queen-street-avenue, about 104 acres. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, by an order, bearing date 23d February, 1857, authorized the Senate of the University, to erect suitable buildings, and to expend on such buildings, out of the University funds, a sum not to exceed £75,000. In addition to this, the sum of £20,000 was granted for the purpose of a Library and Museum.—*Toronto Globe.*

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows: 46 bbls. Ashes; 18,826 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 41,232 bushels Corn; 16,837 bushels Barley; 400 pkgs. Provisions, and 520 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at uniform prices; Pots, $5; Pearls, $5 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to 300 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@11c.; small lots Maracaibo, at 12c.; and 46 bags St. Domingo, at 10c. ₩ lb., usual terms. Also, by auction, 480 bags damaged Maracaibo, at [illegible]; and 300 bags do. Laguayra, at [illegible] cash, ₩ lb.

COCOA—Sales 100 bags Para, in bond, for export, at 10c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market is much depressed, and prices are lower. Sales 2,400 bales. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb..	10½	10½	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₩ lb..	12½	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₩ lb.	13	13	13¼	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no real improvement for State and Western Flour. Receipts are fair, and receivers are willing sellers at previous quotations. The demand is pretty brisk, chiefly for home use, within yesterday's range; sales 14,700 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₩ bbl....	$3 00	@$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 35	@ 4 40
Standard Extra State	4 50	@ 4 65
Superfine Western	4 35	@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 60	@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	4 80	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 00

Canadian continues inactive and languid; sales 400 bbls. at $4 85@$6 00 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern continues plenty and depressed; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for rejected brands; $4 90@$5 20 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$8 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack demand, mainly at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FISH—Dry Cod, Mackerel and Herring have been in good request at former quotations.

FRUIT—Sales 300 boxes Valencia Raisins at 7½c.; 1,500 boxes do. do., by auction, at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; and 5 cases Citron at 18c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention at, however, reduced prices; sales have been made of 40,000 bushels, including ordinary to good white Canada at $1 12½@$1 20; choice red Michigan at $1 20; prime Milwaukee Club at 98c.; very choice white Kentucky at $1 30; fair to prime white Southern at $1 25@$1 35; and good ordinary to fair red do. at $1 10@$1 16 ₩ bushel. Corn is more freely offered and sought after at, however, rather easier prices; sales 60,000 bushels at 70c.@72c., chiefly at 70c.@71c., for mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at 75c. ₩ bushel. Barley is pretty brisk and firm; sales 15,000 bushels, chiefly at 78c. for damaged old, and $1@$1 05 for fair to good new ₩ bushel. Oats are in request at old rates; Western at 47c.@50c.; Canada at 45c.@50c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c., and Southern at 35c.@40c. ₩ bush.

HAY—Sales 800 bales at 55c.@60c., cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales 15,000 Chagres at 21½c., and 1,000 Vera Cruz on terms not ascertained.

HOPS—The demand is fair at steady prices. New Crop, 12c.@16c.; one year old, 7c.@8½c.; two year old, 4c.@5c., ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in slack demand at languid prices. New-Orleans, 38c.@42c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@36c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22½c.@25c. ₩ gallon, usual terms. Sales, to-day, 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c., and 50 bbls. at 28c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been purchased to the extent of 950 bbls. Common at $1 70@$1 72½ ₩ 310 lbs.; 150 bbls. No. 2, at $2 12½@$2 50; and 500 bbls. other kinds at $4@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5 50@$6 25 for White and Pale, ₩ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been made of 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 49c.@50c., cash, ₩ gallon.

OILS—Are in limited request at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 800 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 20 for old Mess, $16 25 for New, and $14 for old Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand at 6c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet, at old quotations. Lard is sparingly inquired for at drooping rates; 250 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, chiefly at 10¼c.@10½c. for fair to strictly prime, ₩ lb. Beef in more demand at previous figures; sales 475 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $17 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4½c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs. at $3 25@$3 75 for old, and $3 87½@$4 for new, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are depressed, and prices are a shade lower. Sales 376 hhds. Cuba at 6½c.@7¼c.; 179 Porto Rico, mainly at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; 320 boxes Havana, on private terms, and 140 boxes do. at 8½c.@8¾c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., mainly at 22c.@22½c., chiefly within the range, cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d. ₩ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.; 3,500 bushels Wheat at 4½d., in bags; 250 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.; 250 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 9d.; 100 tons do. 17s. 6d.; 150 bags Seed at 17s. 6d.; and 20 tons Copper Ore on private terms. For London: 300 boxes Cheese at 30s.; and 30 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d. For Antwerp: 400 bales Cotton at ¼d.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending Oct. 9.

From the Chicago Commercial Express.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD AND CANALS.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last Year.
Flour, bbls.	24,648	261,102	212,920
Wheat, bush	317,510	8,406,964	6,508,884
Corn, bush	262,160	7,808,777	6,947,052
Oats, bush	16,046	1,740,803	917,835
Rye, bush	12,296	—	—
Barley, bush	1,064	—	—

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	Same time last year.
Flour, bbls.	21,553	237,291	119,262
Wheat, bush	350,329	7,403,025	5,542,273
Corn, bush	330,265	7,007,421	6,401,782
Oats, bush	18,313	1,271,456	320,430
Barley, bush	10,000	74,306	1,104

Note.—6,313 bushels Oats shipped by Canal to St. Louis during the week.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.	1858. Quantity.	1858. Value.
Flour, bbls.	212,920	$1,158,007	261,102	$1,548,430
Wheat, bush.	6,508,884	5,503,722	8,406,964	5,502,765
Corn, bush.	6,947,052	4,468,340	7,808,777	4,190,665
Oats, bush	917,835	402,896	1,740,803	527,961

AMOUNT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

	Oct. 10, 1857.	Oct. 9, 1858.
Flour, bbls.	6,260	4,610
Wheat, Spring, bushels	334,578	560,748
Wheat, Red Winter, bushels	19,233	319,896
Wheat, White Winter, bushels	2,545	68,560
Corn, bushels	27,527	162,260
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	1,648	5,294
Barley, bushels	8,609	67,871

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at [illegible] Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

BEAUMONT STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 60 Broadway.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE, Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 156 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZE, SECOND-HAND safe, in good order. Address B. & F., No. 86 Murray-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PICCOLOMINI.

Lessee and Director ..... B. ULLMAN.

The Director has much pleasure in announcing that Mlle. PICCOLOMINI has arrived, but in consequence of the fatigues of a protracted passage she can only make her FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, in her celebrated character of LA TRAVIATA.

The manager has made the most extensive preparations duly to inaugurate the début of this celebrated artiste. A magnificent new scene has been painted, and altogether the mise en scene will be the most splendid ever seen in any Italian Opera.

THE GRAND AND IMPOSING CHORUS will contain One Hundred Performers, including the pupils of the singing school of the Academy of Music. The Orchestra will be the largest and most perfect ever united for an operatic performance, numbering over Sixty Professors. During the Ball scene, SENORITA SOTO will make her first appearance, together with a full Corps de Ballet of THIRTY YOUNG LADIES.

Full details of the opening night of the season will be duly published.

THE SALE OF SEATS for the first three nights of Mlle. Piccolomini will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 18, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Academy of Music, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor ..... Mr. Wallack. Stage Manager ..... Mr. Lester Wallack.

In consequence of the production on Monday evening of A NEW COMEDY, FRIDAY, 15th, and SATURDAY, 16th, will be the LAST TWO NIGHTS for the present of the new comedy, by Stirling Coyne, entitled NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN. With New and Appropriate Scenery and Costumes. After which will be presented a new, but not especially original allegoric, aristocratic, mythologic illustration of [illegible] passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT; Or, THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS. A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD. THE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS of this piece are also ENTIRELY NEW and of THE MOST SPLENDID DESCRIPTION. These entertainments will combine the talents of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON, Mr. DYOTT, Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH, Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Mrs. FLOYD, Miss E. HENRADE, Miss TREE, Mr. C. BERNARD, &c., &c., &c. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock. A new comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, is in preparation. A new comedy, by Charles Dance, will be produced on MONDAY, Oct. 18, entitled MARRIAGE A LOTTERY. (By Charles Dance.) the principal characters of which will be sustained by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Floyd (his first appearance here,) Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon (first appearance this season), Mrs. Sloan (first appearance at this theatre), Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. SEVENTH WEEK OF THE NEW DRAMA. MISS AGNES ROBERTSON in a new character, written expressly for her. MR. GEORGE JORDAN, and the author, MR. BOURCICAULT. NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES. On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1858, a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled PAUVRETTE, written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "Jessie Brown." ACT I.—The Retreat of Napoleon—The Ruined Hut in Russia ..... Isherwood. ACT II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps. Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge. THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW. ACT III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval. SATURDAY—JESSIE BROWN. First appearance of Mr. Jordan as Randal McGregor.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham-st., near Roosevelt. THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1858. The entertainment will commence with RICHELIEU. Cardinal Richelieu ..... Mr. J. W. Wallack. Followed by the Comedy of LADY AND DEVIL. To conclude with the romantic Drama entitled THE AVALANCHE.

BOWERY THEATRE. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 15. The performance will commence with the drama of THE DEVIL'S DUCAT. After which the Pantomime of RAOUL. To be succeeded by the drama of GLENDOWER. To conclude with the farce of the GLORIOUS MINORITY.

MADAME COLSON. BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY. Mr. STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that he will give, on his return from Boston to New-York, on his way to the West, three representations of Italian Opera. The first on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, only night of Verdi's Grand Opera of LA TRAVIATA. Mme. COLSON ..... as ..... VIOLETTA. Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and BARILI in the principal roles. Conductors, MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Sig. NICOLAIE. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Balcony, Parquette and Dress Circle, (including reserved seat,) $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $12 to $15. The box offices will be opened on Thursday, at 9 o'clock, in Broadway at Burton's Theatre, BREUSING'S, No. 701, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; in Wall-st. at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20, near Nassau-st. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Opera commences at 8.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST. STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that MADAME CORA DE WILHORST, The Greatest Living American Prima Donna, will make her First Appearance, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, in Bellini's Grand Opera of I PURITANI, with Signors Brignoli, Amodio and Marcel Junca in the principal parts. Seats for PURITANI may be secured on Saturday.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA" and BARKER'S "IL CORSO." These two magnificent paintings ON EXHIBITION AT WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, NO. 353 BROADWAY. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. OPEN EVERY EVENING. Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE INFANT ESAU, the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with a complete change of entertainments, and DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, with an entirely new budget of Comic Monologues and Quaint Recitals. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 200 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2. N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,800, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. Afternoons for ladies and children. Evenings for gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time. During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c. Gold Watches from $20 to $250. We import a watch (price $180) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 30 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

FIREMEN.—EMPIRE HOSE COMPANY NO. 40 wish to express their most grateful thanks to all those gentlemen who at the conflagration of the Crystal Palace on the afternoon of Oct. 5, 1858, at great peril to themselves, rescued the Hose Carriage belonging to their Company, unharmed and untarnished, from imminent destruction. WM. EVANS, Foreman. E. H. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES.—Persons wishing to enter their horses for exhibition at the first National Horse Fair at the Eclipse Course must do so at the office of the Association, No. 25 William-st., room No. 6, on or before Friday, the 22d inst. LOVELL PURDY, President.

APPLES FOR SALE.—PELHAM FARM Newtown Pippin Apples for sale; the fruit this season are finer than ever before, and are selected, sweated and packed expressly for presents. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, North River.

TIMES BUILDING JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Every description of Card and Job Printing can be procured at this office, at reasonable prices, and of the best quality. Entrance from Park-row or Nassau-st., under Times Counting-room. H. S. TAYLOR.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States. Lands located and Titles investigated. Address [illegible] Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of [illegible], No. 700 Broadway, New-York.

MINERALS FOR SALE.—THE CABINET IS an exceedingly choice one, consisting of about 800 specimens. Address QUARTZ, Box 207 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

493 BROADWAY. 493 BROADWAY. BEEKMAN & COMPANY. Have now on hand a large and varied assortment of Embroideries and Laces, consisting of [illegible] Handkerchiefs, Bands and Flouncings [illegible] A fine assortment of [illegible] Honiton, Maltese and Point Applique sets, And Collars at very low prices. French Needlework sets, Breakfast sets, Also French Embroidered Collars, a choice [illegible] At reasonable prices. [illegible] Lace Sleeves. To all of which we respectfully solicit your attention.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION. G. S. HUMPHREY & CO. Are prepared to show one of the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS to be found in this country, large portions of which have been purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. G. S. HUMPHREY & CO., NO. 324 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 493 Broadway. Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, [illegible] Flannels, all widths. Also a large assortment of Bleached [illegible] Table Damask, Napkins, Towelling, Scotch and [illegible] Canton Flannels, &c., &c. At the lowest market prices.

HOOP SKIRTS. A great variety of styles, made of FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS. A new and beautiful article, at WHOLESALE ONLY. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK. DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT. CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG, NO. 98 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS. Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 493 Broadway. A superior assortment Of all the latest styles of Shawls, Also, Cloaks of various material. All at lowest prices.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened. Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

RAGLANS. RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS. A large and Complete assortment, at All prices, from $3 75 to $25. BLACK BEAVERS As low as $4 50 and $5. HEAVY RIB BEAVERS From $6 to $8. FINE TRECOT BEAVERS, With heavy Crochet Fringe, For $10. Brown Gray and Drab BEAVERS, From $6 to $7 50. CLOTH CLOAKS Of every description. VELVET CLOAKS. MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes, at No. 400. No. 400 Canal-st. No. 400 Canal-st. No. 400 Canal-st. No. 400. HENRY [illegible]

NEW CARPETS. For Fall Trade, AT REDUCED PRICES. The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.: MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs. VELVET Carpets [illegible] TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets [illegible] BRUSSELS Carpets [illegible] THREE-PLY Carpets [illegible] SUPER INGRAIN Carpets [illegible] EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets [illegible] COMMON INGRAIN Carpets [illegible] Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c. At wholesale and retail. [illegible], No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York. Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets. N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS, LADIES' BEAVER RAGLANS, CHILDREN'S RAGLANS, MISSES' RAGLANS, In all the New Styles And Colors. A large assortment, At $4, $5, $6, [illegible] and upwards. On examination, our Garments will be found equal in style and quality to any made in the City, and our prices are forty and fifty per cent. lower. Ladies, please call and examine. W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NEW DRESS GOODS. JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened BLACK & FANCY SILKS, SILK ROBES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MERINOS, &c., REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their stock of Dress Silks and Real Laces, all of which are imported expressly for their retail trade, of exclusive styles, which cannot be seen elsewhere. NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER. No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' CLOAKS. AT GENIN'S BAZAAR. The most extensive assortment in New-York. SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, RICH EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, BEAVER CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS, Of the latest styles and most elegant trimmings. Now on exposition in the new show-room. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS. BOOTH & TUTTLE, Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts. Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line. Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

EX STEAMER ARABIA. NINE CASES OF NEW GOODS. For early Autumn wear. Comprising the latest novelties in the light shades, for street trowserings, are now offered, being the second delivery of new goods of our own importation. F. DERBY & COMPANY, No. 57 Walker-st., A few doors west of Broadway.

PARIS FELT BONNETS. 500 LADIES' AND MISSES' PARIS FELT BONNETS Imported for $2 each, Selling for 75 cents, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' UNDER LINEN, OF EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE, Richly trimmed and plain. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MOURNING BONNETS! CLOAKS AND SHAWLS! A very large and elegant assortment now open, At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c., At a great sacrifice. Stock must be closed immediately. Store to let. SCOTT & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, made to order from measure at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit. Fine white linen bosom Shirts to order at [illegible] per dozen. Extra fine white linen bosom Shirts to order at [illegible] per dozen. Embroidered Shirts made to order at all prices. Also, a large variety of ready-made Shirts always on hand. Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. [illegible] per every steamer the latest styles [illegible] Silk Scarfs, Tubular Ties, &c., &c. BALLOU BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CARPETING.—WILL OPEN THIS DAY SEVERAL bales of Crossley's English Tapestry [illegible] new patterns, at very low prices. Also, just received a large supply of three-plies and extra [illegible] and common Ingrain and Stair Carpeting, Floor Oil-Cloth, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Druggets, &c., offered at great bargains. J. HYATT, [illegible] Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st.

FURS.

FUR DEPARTMENT AT BANTA'S. Ladies are invited to inspect the large and choice selection of fancy furs, and especially notice his beautiful sets of Mink Furs, the prices at which they are held being greatly reduced from previous years, viz.: [illegible] A large part of this stock has been manufactured this season expressly for my City retail trade, and all is warranted as represented. [illegible] WM. BANTA, [illegible]

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT [illegible] No. 353 Broadway, now ready [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person [illegible] twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvrette.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Nothing Venture Nothing Win—[illegible] Davenas.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richelieu—Lady and Devil—Avalanche.

BOWERY THEATRE—Raoul—The Devil's Ducat—[illegible].

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thumb's Theatre [illegible]—Dr. Valentine.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship Arago, hence for Southampton to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
South and West—Way Mail	5½ A. M.
[illegible] and Erie Railroad	6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] Southwestern Mail	1 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard Steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., with three days' later news from Europe, arrived at this port at a late hour last night. She brings a variety of interesting intelligence. The anticipated reduction in the rate of discount had not been made by the Bank of England. The [illegible] in Consols during September was [illegible] 2 per cent. The Revenue returns of Great Britain show a large decrease for the year. There had been two important gold arrivals from Australia. A material advance had taken place in Atlantic Telegraph shares, though no change is reported in the condition of the Cable. Cotton is quoted without change, while Breadstuffs were [illegible] and still lower. Further demonstrations had been made against the Christians in Candia and other Mussulman localities, though no actual [illegible] against them is reported. There is nothing new from India or China. The mails already [illegible], were expected to reach England the day the *Africa* sailed. An article from the London *Times*, on the Mexican question, which we publish in connection with our summary of the news, will attract attention.

The *North Star* and the *Indian Empire* arrived at this port yesterday morning. Their advices had been generally anticipated. By the former, however, we receive our London files to the 29th, furnishing fuller details of news previously forwarded by telegraph. The return of the Queen from Balmoral was expected to occur on the 6th inst.

The *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans and Havana, having left the latter port on the 8th inst., arrived yesterday morning. Further investigation into the results of the late terrible explosion shows that there were 112 killed, and 128 injured; while the destruction of property exceeded $1,000,000.

The British steam frigate *Valorous*, Capt. Aldham, twenty-eight days from Plymouth, England, and Fayal sixteen days, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Being detained by head winds, it became necessary for her to stop at Fayal; where her visit was very timely, as she found there the rescued passengers of the steamship *Austria* saved by the *Maurice*, under the care of the Hamburg, American and English Consuls, who had undertaken to provide for them. After coaling, the unfortunates were received on board the frigate, those of the number remaining in the hospital [illegible] to embark. Of the latter Mr. Brown, of New-Orleans, and Mr. [illegible], of this City, were in a critical condition. Prof. [illegible] would remain there during the Winter. A list of those who have arrived is published elsewhere in the Times. The *Valorous* has been detailed to convey the British Minister, Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, to Nicaragua.

There is no change to note in the complexion of the election returns from the different States, as published yesterday morning. Such additional [illegible] as have reached us by telegraph and otherwise will be found under the appropriate head.

A Firemen's Muster and trial of engines took place at Chicopee, Mass., yesterday, at the conclusion of which a fight occurred between two of the companies, which lasted an hour. Many were wounded, some of them severely. The police were unable to make any arrests.

The Republicans and Americans have agreed to fuse upon county officers to be balloted for at the coming election. Committees of conference from these parties met at the Westchester House, last evening, and agreed upon a plan which gives to the Republicans the Sheriff, Justice of the Superior Court, Supervisor, and two Coroners, while to the Americans are conceded the nominees for County Clerk, District Attorney and two Coroners.

James Moncrief was nominated for Justice of the Superior Court, and Nelson J. Waterbury for County Clerk, by a Democratic Convention last evening at Tammany Hall.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a communication was read from the Comptroller to the effect that Terence Farley had not refunded the sum of $4,308 45, alleged to be overpaid to him for the formation of a sewer. That gentleman called at his office and desired the Surveyor to be sent to examine the "jobs on which he claims to a large amount," and that then he would settle. Some other routine matter was disposed of, and the Board, having been unable to agree upon an amendment to the motion in the Board of Aldermen, as to the taxation of cars on the City Railroads, adjourned to Monday.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and made some preliminary arrangements for election day, such is ordering that the section of the Police Act relative to elections be posted conspicuously throughout this City and Brooklyn, commanding the detailing of men to keep order at the polls, appointing a Committee to prepare the list of poll-clerks, and last and not least, giving instructions to have the famous glass ballot-boxes looked after and put in "apple-pie order." The only further important business transacted was instructing the General Superintendent to issue an order requiring the captains of the different Precincts to make out a full report of the number of tenement houses in their respective Wards, with the number of their occupants and condition. All suspicious places and persons are also to be noted, and the reports are to be sent in by the first of next month.

Joseph Nichols, the negro sailor who stabbed the negro William Darling in the grocery and groggery No. 25 Baxter-street, on the night of Sept. 17, was placed on trial for that homicide before the Recorder, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The facts of the case, as published at the time, are these: Nichols went into the store and called for a cigar, when he was insulted by Darling. He told the latter that he was a stranger to him, and did not wish any disturbance. Some words followed, and Darling struck Nichols in the face, whereupon Nichols drew a knife to defend himself. A wrestle ensued and Darling was stabbed. He subsequently died from the effect of the wound. The prisoner was convicted by the Jury, with a recommendation to mercy, as he had killed Darling in self-defence. He was sentenced to nine months in the Penitentiary. Samuel Morris pleaded guilty to bigamy, and was sent for two years to the State Prison. Theodore Lewis was tried for obtaining money under false pretences. In February last Lewis, in concert with Walter Patterson and Montague B. Fabian, represented to Mr. John J. Roche, a merchant of this City, that 1,500 barrels of flour, stored at No. 311 Washington-street, belonged to the firm of Lewis & Co. For that flour Mr. Roche agreed to pay $3,000, but previous to the day assigned for the payment and delivery of the flour, he discovered that he was being duped by the negotiators, and that the flour was the property of Jesse Hoyt & Co., a well-known firm. In order to bring the offending parties to justice, he procured the attendance of two police officers, placed them in a situation contiguous to the scene of action, received the visit of Lewis & Co. in due form, paid them [illegible] in cash, and gave them a bank check for [illegible]. As soon as they had signed the receipt, the officers took them in charge, and the money away from them. The case was not concluded yesterday, the prisoners' counsel having moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that an attempt to commit the offence only was shown, and not the commission of the crime itself. The confederates of Lewis have not yet been called for trial.

Yesterday, Cotton was heavy, and about ⅛c. ₩ lb. lower. Flour was in good demand, at uniform prices. Wheat and Corn were freely dealt in, at [illegible] prices. Sugars were [illegible], and [illegible] cheaper. Provisions were [illegible].

The Political Tornado and its Effects.

The awful example which Pennsylvania has just made of our venerable Chief Magistrate, will, we trust, not be lost upon his successors. The moral of the whole story is the folly of treating the Free-Soil Party at the North as mere fanatics or sectionalists, who may be larruped into submission. Taking even Parson Brownlow's view of Northerners, and supposing them to be the scum of creation, persons devoid of all the attributes of manhood, or, as Senator Brown, of Mississippi, describes them, "cowardly, sneaking and low slung," their numbers clearly entitle them to some sort of deference at the hands of the President of of the Republic. Right or wrong, evil-minded or high-minded, incendiaries or sober citizens, they form a majority of the population of the United States. If numbers alone elected the President, they would have their own man at the White House to-day. Under these circumstances, to brand them as sectionalists, and betrayers of the country, scoff at their remonstrances, deride their honest expressions of opinion, and hold their prejudices up to contempt, is very much as if Mr. Buchanan were to declare that for the family of the Toodles he had the sincerest respect and affection, but that he must say he hated Mr. Toodles and Mrs. Toodles, and all their children, except the baby. He is the servant of the Union, the elect of the sovereign people, but for the wishes of the vast majority of the said people, he has the profoundest contempt. It may seem in his eyes, and in the eyes of Glancy Jones, a most unaccountable circumstance that there should be two opinions about the right of the South to extend Slavery to the Territories—about the right of the first settlers to exclude or recognize the institution—about the soundness of the great "isothermal-lines" theory—about the superior wisdom of Southern politicians on all possible subjects—about the political advantages of slave-labor—but, nevertheless, so it is. If Mr. Buchanan had been elected for the express purpose of constructing a Republic upon a model of his own, he would probably be justified in trying to make everybody be of one mind; but he was elected to govern a society which was organized before he was born, and his duty, under these circumstances, is, unhappily, to take the people, laws and manners as he finds them. That he and the Postmasters and Custom-house Collectors and Glancy Jones could construct a very much better state of society than is to be found at the North, we have no doubt whatever; but, unhappily, this is not their mission. They have precisely the same difficulties to contend with that the allies met with in China. Every civilized diplomatist must regret that 300,000,000 of men should be embraced by such a political organization, and such a civilization, as those of the Flowery Middle Kingdom, but there they are, and we have to deal with them, not as we wish them to be, but as we find them. The Yankees are low fellows; they do not see the inherent baseness of industry; the inherent advantages of slave-labor, dueling, cocktails, and of general altitude of tone; they "go to meeting," preach politics, embrace isms, wash their faces, peddle clocks, mend their fences, manure their farms, read and write, and have all sorts of other absurd habits of which Southern gentlemen would like to break them; but Yankees are American citizens, have votes, and are very numerous and very tenacious of their opinions. These are facts which every President must recognize; Mr. Buchanan shut his eyes to them, and he is suffering in consequence.

One great fact is now unalterably established—and that is, that the majority of men of all parties in the Union are determined that at all costs the *bona fide* settlers in all the territories of the United States shall alone decide whether Slavery shall exist among them or not. Another great fact is also established by the experience of the last twenty years, with equal certainty and precision, and that is that free laborers and the friends of free labor will have an overwhelming preponderance in all coming time in the settlement of new States. Slavery has shown itself incapable of maintaining its ground against white immigrants, and it is equally incapable of propagating itself with any vigor where it meets with no competition. The conclusion to be drawn from these premises is obvious. The Union will in future belong, to a certainty, to that portion of the population which entertains Anti-Lecompton views. If this little circumstance renders a residence in this country intolerable to any of the friends of our venerable Chief Magistrate, they have the wide world before them. Great as is the extent of our territory, there still remain corners of the globe in which a Lecompton Democrat may stoutly maintain, to his latest breath, that the Lecompton Constitution ought not to have been submitted to the popular vote, without the fear of contradiction. Here he can have no peace of mind—the country, in its simplest character, supports the affirmative side of the proposition, and Northern sentiment, let it be made up of ever so many crotchets and and superstitions, has unmistakably laid hold of the machinery of government.

Our poor friend Glancy Jones has our sincerest sympathy in his present unfortunate condition. To be rejected at all is bad enough, but to be rejected after dining so often at the White House, and close to the President's home, is worse still. We know what a high value Glancy set upon an invitation to Mr. Buchanan's table, from the fact that he ascribed an Anti-Administration vote given in the House last Winter to the member's chagrin at not being asked to dine at the Presidential board. The nature of this argument proved so clearly the extent of Mr. Jones' powers, and his great readiness and versatility, as well as the thoroughly gentlemanly tone of his mind, that we feel that his defeat has deprived the House of one of its brightest ornaments.

"We have fallen on evil days—
Star after star decays."

Congressional Nominations.—Whether it be owing to the unfavorable influence of separate State tickets, or to other causes personal and local, the fact is evident that the Opposition are trying to throw away a number of Congressmen. This is, of course, quite agreeable to the Democrats who find an offset to their own splits in the divisions of their opponents. In some country districts, it is true, a union has been effected between the Republicans and Americans, giving promise of success. Erie County took the lead in this policy. Both branches of the Opposition started fairly, each desiring the candidate, but neither claiming him as a right. It so happened that the Republican aspirant was nominated, and the Americans, though disappointed, freely acknowledge the fairness of the transaction, and cordially support the nominee. On all national questions Mr. Spaulding, who succeeded, and Mr. Fuller, who failed, hold the same opinions. It is, therefore, not a matter of principle, but simply of preference, which of the two shall be voted for. But the example of Erie is not generally followed. In Albany, in the Ulster district, and in Brooklyn, there are separate Opposition nominations, and although the effect is likely to be the success of the party regarded as the common enemy, still, there would seem to be little disposition toward conciliation. This state of things goes to show the arbitrary power of party. If public objects and results were mainly aimed at, instead of private and partisan successes, those who have common purposes would, of course, have a common ticket. But the despotism of party will not permit this. Consequently, the Opposition in this State are about to make a present to their opponents of several Members of Congress, enough, probably, to decide the complexion of the next House of Representatives.

Pennsylvania and New-York.

That the Administration has met with a signal defeat in the President's own State is conceded. It will no longer be pretended that the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan is popular, or that the manufacture of party tests by the Administration has been a successful operation in Pennsylvania. That most impregnable of Democratic States finds herself impelled to pronounce against her favorite son. That she does so reluctantly is unquestionable. But the fatuity of forcing a Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas and Lecompton standards upon his party, has separated the President from his own State. Public opinion, when outraged beyond endurance, became irresistible, and Mr. Buchanan has received a lesson, too late, indeed, to be of service, but none the less impressive on that account.

The Keystone State has pronounced against the Administration; but how was this result achieved? Not solely by the unpopularity of Lecompton or the folly of the President. The triumph of the Opposition has been won, in great part, by the wisdom manifested in conducting the canvass. Nothing would have been easier than to allow the Democracy to walk over the course. The opponents of the Administration were not a homogeneous party. Far from it. They were divided into Republicans, Americans, and Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Without union, they would have been powerless; united, they have shown what they could do. Fortunately for them, no personal ambitions, antipathies or aspirations were permitted to keep them apart. They united seasonably upon a State ticket. They united also in the Congressional districts. Where Anti-Lecompton Democrats were strongest, they were supported. The whole opposition force of the State fought cordially together. Behold the result!

In the State of New-York a different policy has been followed. Union was attempted, but without success. The Pennsylvania election reads a lesson to the New-York Opposition; but it comes too late. It shows what might have been done had wiser counsels prevailed at Syracuse. The failure to present a joint ticket astounded a majority of the Opposition voters throughout the State; and this feeling will be quickened by the result in Pennsylvania. The Republican and American masses, with whom the defeat of the Democracy was the paramount object, are unable to understand why the two Conventions should have kept apart. But they have made up their minds that a heavy responsibility rests somewhere. If it should turn out that, through the imprudence or worse conduct of leaders, the State of New-York is, this Fall, to be separated from Pennsylvania in the verdict pronounced against Lecompton, better were it for them, by whose agency the deed is done, that they were cast into the sea with a millstone hanged about their necks. The Republican leaders, indeed, claim that they can carry the State without help. Perhaps they can. If so, they may meet all their responsibilities. To show that they are able to do this they publish the votes of 1856 and 1857, exhibiting a large "reserve force," which staid away from the polls a year ago. This reserve is vehemently urged to come forward in November. But there is a risk in respect to habitual reserves. They sometimes grow too fond of the ease and security of their position. Better not to need than be compelled to rely upon their help.

What is the Issue?

Kansas is played out. No political movements outside of her own borders can materially affect her future condition. She will be admitted upon her first asking. The Administration dare not risk an attempt to keep her out, or if it should, its defeat will be overwhelming. As a political issue, therefore, the Kansas question belongs to the past. In its nature it was temporary. Time and events have settled it. The destiny of Kansas is fixed, and although the Republicans may rejoice over the result as according to their wishes, they cannot claim to have produced it; nor was the Democratic Party able to retard it. Indeed, it is questionable whether all the political strife which has taken place over Kansas has had any appreciable effect. She is made free by the free population which poured in from the North, and in some measure from the South also. No efforts of parties or politicians could materially hasten or hinder the result.

The issue in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, has not been the old question of Freesoil in Kansas, but the division in those States is between the supporters and the opponents of the Administration. Whatever names may be paraded by the parties to the contest, they come substantially to this complexion. Whoever looks at Pennsylvania to-day must see that there are but two parties there—Administration and Anti-Administration. In the election of Tuesday it was simply a question whether Mr. Buchanan's general policy should be approved or condemned. No doubt some clung to him through State pride, personal regard, or party discipline, who condemn his official acts. Yet, really, the vote was for and against the Administration. The like is true, also, of Ohio and Indiana. Illinois will soon be called upon to pronounce upon the same subject. In New-York, also, to a certain extent the verdict of the 2d of November must be upon the merits of the Administration. If the two branches of the Opposition had united, as in Pennsylvania, this issue would be perfect here as it was there. In the actual state of the case, however, it is but partially presented, other matters entering largely into the canvass. But the tendency is in the same direction, and in 1860, if not now, New-York will vote with direct reference to sustaining or condemning the Administration.

Letter of the Hon. Horace F. Clark.—The manly and honorable tone of Mr. Horace F. Clark's letter to the Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District, who have tendered him a nomination for reëlection, ought to command the support of every honest Democrat in the District. We understand that a very large and highly respectable list of signatures was appended to the invitation, but only those of Alderman Bradley and Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, are given. But if there should be any occasion for it, the others will be published. Whether Mr. Clark should be nominated by the Convention or not, he will probably be a candidate.

An Awful Responsibility.—It happens in matrimony, sometimes, that an aspiring bridegroom discovers, when too late, that he has not only married a wife, but espoused a family with all its infinite ramifications of mother-in-law, maiden aunts, and cousins of remote degree. Politicians, too, unite themselves to their constituents by pledges which sometimes become orphans and roam about the world like sorry outcasts. The Doges of Venice, in the olden times, went a little further and wedded the Adriatic, which, it must be confessed, was a very grave responsibility. But, "sad as are all these ills to bear," they are as nothing when compared with an operatic manager's "engagement." Mlle. Piccolomini came yesterday; also Mlle. Piccolomini's mother; likewise Mlle. Piccolomini's father; to which we may add the name of Mlle. Piccolomini's brother, and another Piccolomini that we have not been able to place. Is it possible that this name can mean Smith? Good gracious! where's the Cardinal? Let one of the ten servants who are in attendance upon the identical Piccolomini bring us an answer. In the meantime we congratulate Mr. Ullman on having attained the happiest (and most expensive) day of his life.

Nil Desperandum.—Gerrit Smith issues a farewell circular "to the friends of Temperance and Freedom in the State of New-York." He reports that he has been in all quarters of the State, and held meetings in most of the counties. His discoveries are not at all pleasant. Temperance and Freedom are little better than dead. But resuscitation is begun, and it will probably go on. Mr. Smith thinks it likely that Morgan may draw off votes enough to defeat him, and as Morgan cannot come anywhere near being elected, such votes must be thrown away. He cherishes a very poor opinion of the Republican Party, but believes it is no worse than the Democratic and American parties, except in being "a stupendous hypocrite and utter humbug." Mr. Smith admits that his election is not probable, but does by no means despair. He is working hard, and if Parker is not elected, feels sure he himself shall be. The Republicans go to the polls, not to elect Morgan, but, as Mr. Smith says, to choose between himself and Parker. If the latter is elected, it will therefore be because they prefer him. With these, and such like admonitions, Mr. Smith takes leave of his supporters until the election.

An Unfortunate Manager.—Mr. Max Maretzek is the most unfortunate of men. Fate seems to have singled him out for all the blows, disappointments and losses that can be dealt to musical art in this country. After ten years of hard labor in this City, he has still to look to Havana for the wherewithal to make both ends meet. This resource is now denied him, and it would be impossible to point out a more unhappy man. The facts are as follows: For some months past he has been busy getting a large Opera company together. We have recently heard some of his artists at the Academy of Music; others are on the way or already here. In a week the troupe would have been on its way to the Antilles, when, lo! the news comes that a terrible catastrophe has occurred, that the City of Havana has been rocked with an explosion scarcely less terrible than an earthquake, that hundreds have been slain and nearly every house more or less impaired. Without a single addition to this ghastly intelligence it was sufficient to throw a damper on the profits of the Opera season, but misfortune is never a niggard to Mr. Maretzek. A letter from the Government arrived yesterday announcing that the Tacon Theatre had been injured, and that it would be impossible to permit performances to take place in it for some months to come. Thus is Mr. Maretzek thrown out of his last stronghold. What can be done with the artists? Will salaries come down?

Albany District.—Jonas Shear, of the town of Coeymans, and not Jonas Shear Coeymans, as misreported by telegraph, is the American nominee for Congress in Albany County.

Charleston Items.—The Charleston papers announce the death of Mr. John Ashe Allston, on Sullivan's Island. The *Mercury* says:

"He was a relative of the late Washington Allston, and possessed the refined tastes of his illustrious kinsman. He was largely instrumental in getting up the Fraser Gallery, and to him, more than to any other, must be attributed the existence of the Carolina Art Association, which was so successfully organized in our city during the last Winter."

The whole number of deaths in Charleston, from Aug. 7 to October was but 573—less than last year. So the city is not unhealthy.

Musical.

Concert.—Mlle. Emma Wellis, a very talented lady organist, gave an interesting Concert last evening, at Niblo's Saloon. The lady is a professor of the celebrated Alexandre Harmonium, an instrument which, in capable hands, is capable of introducing many novel effects into the concert-room, and of imparting an air of agreeable variety to the programme. Miss Wellis is the most finished player we have yet heard; her touch is exquisitely delicate, and her whole management of the organ sensitive, poetical, and vocally appealing. Without limiting the capacity of the instrument, she confines herself to the effects which are obtained with the greatest happiness. Nothing could be more finished and elegant than the "Simple Melodies." They were the gems of the evening.

Miss Wellis was assisted by Miss Brainerd, Signor Bernardi and Mr. H. C. Timm. The concert was successful, and will bear repetition.

Annual Festival in Aid of the R. C. Orphan Asylums.—Yesterday afternoon and evening the annual entertainments in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, took place at the Academy of Music. The *fête* was intrusted to the management of John Brougham, and owed its success in the first place, of course, to the charitable object for which it was designed, and next, to the talented artists who volunteered their services for the nonce. The edifice was crowded on both occasions, thereby insuring a handsome return. The net receipts will probably not fall short of $2,500.

Worth-street Extension.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday at the City Hall, to hear parties interested in the extension of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-street. Some eight or ten property-owners in the vicinity were present, the papers in the case being in charge of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen; and he being absent, the further hearing in the case was postponed until next Monday at 2 P. M.

Salute in the Park.—In accordance with a resolution of Wednesday, a salute of one hundred guns was fired yesterday at noon in the Park by the Sixth Ward E. D. Morgan Guards, on occasion of the Republican victory in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. About 300 persons were present. The Republican Central Committee also fired 100 guns, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, at 5 P. M., and 100 guns in Tompkins-square at 7 P. M.

Mr. John G. Holliday, of Montgomery, Orange County, met with a sudden and untimely death on Monday. As he attempted to cross the canal bridge in the lower part of the village, his foot slipped, and he fell from the steps of the bridge upon a pile of stones, breaking his neck, and causing almost instant death. An inquest was held upon the body of the unfortunate man. Verdict—"Accidental death."

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. Harrison, left New-Orleans the 5th, Havana the 8th and Key West the 9th inst., and arrived here early yesterday morning. She brings 16 passengers, and a cargo of flour, oil, cochineal, tobacco, cigars and fruit. She comes consigned to M. O. Roberts.

In the explosion of the naval magazine at Havana, which occurred on the 29th ult., at 4¼ P. M., the loss of lives was 112, and wounded 128, as far as ascertained. Loss of property over $1,000,000.

The brig *Geo. H. Chase*, bound from New-Orleans to Havana, which was lost on the Colorado Reef on the evening of the 20th ult., sank in 7 fathoms water.

The Sugar market in Havana was quiet and declining—buyers offering for Nos. 11 and 12 $6 12½@$6 37½. Stock on hand 110,000 boxes; last year this time, 165,000.

Exchange on London 13½ premium; New-York 4½ to 5, and New-Orleans, on short time, 5 to 5½ premium.

Left the U. S. mail steamship *Empire City*, with the California passengers, at Key West, waiting the arrival of the steamship *Granada*—all well.

The Grand Explosion—Extent of the Damage—The Subsequent Scene—Relief Proposed for the Injured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Sunday, Oct. 3, 1858.

Last Wednesday evening, 29th, at a quarter past four, the inhabitants of Havana were startled by one of the most awful detonations ever heard, caused by the blowing up of the Marine powder magazines, that contained at the time 150,000 lbs. of powder and 1,300 shells, grenades and Congreve rockets! These magazines, being situated immediately in the rear of the "Haciendados" sugar warehouses, and in front of the Navy-Yard, caused immense damage. The warehouses were leveled with the ground, and buried under their ruins some 300 laborers! Up to last night 200 had been taken out, the greater part so severely injured that no hopes are entertained of ultimate recovery. A large number of dead bodies still lie buried under the stones and roof, and the stench arising therefrom is very offensive. The loss to the sugar warehouses is calculated at $500,000. The gasometers exploded also from the effects of the magazine, and the city of Havana was left in Egyptian darkness. The Police Department, however, obliged the citizens to illuminate, and, notwithstanding the absence of gas lights, our city wears almost as lively an aspect as it did during the Royal feast days. The explosion is said to have occurred as follows: Workmen were driving piles for building a foundation, about fifty feet from the shell magazine, and it is supposed that one of the shells must have rolled from the pile and exploded. The powder magazine was shattered by the shells and blew up almost simultaneously with the other. The sugar warehouses covered nearly half an acre of ground, and were all blown down. Almost every house in the city was more or less damaged by the explosion, and the concussion was felt 20 miles from Havana. Several of the shells fell in Regla, but caused little or no damage. Fortunately for the city of Havana, the direction of the shells was southward, where there are no houses.

The scene of destruction that presented itself to the eye was one of the most heart-rending I ever saw. Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, rushing wildly about the pile of smoking ruins in search of some lost member of their families. The ground for hundreds of yards around was strewed with the bleeding and mangled remains of negroes, soldiers, Chinese and white laborers, and the air rent with the shrieks of the dying and half-buried victims. The Captain-General, and other high officials, were promptly on the spot, and every exertion was made to render assistance to the wounded. Among the victims was the wife and only child of the overseer of the works, who were found clasped in each others' arms, and blackened with the smoke and powder. The other magazines, containing three times the amount of powder, were fortunately spared. They all suffered severely. The windows and doors were knocked in, and on the roof of one a shell fell, but fortunately did not explode. The Corporation have distributed alms largely among the families of the injured, and a subscription will soon be taken up for their permanent relief.

Personal.

The following-named Americans are touring in Europe: *At Interlachen*—Lieutenant and Mrs. Aulick, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergh, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Van Buren, New-York; Madame Bodisco and family, Mr. Whitwell, Massachusetts. *At Vevey*—Mr. and Mrs. Dwight E. Post, Mr. Hurlbut, Mr. Alfred Munsen, New-York; Mr. and Miss Tiffany, Baltimore; Mr. H. Motley and family, Mme. de Hauteville, Massachusetts. *At Geneva*—Mr. Jacob and family, Kentucky; Mr. H. D. Lesesne, Mr. Porcher, South Carolina; Mr. Porter, Mr. Carnith, Massachusetts. *At Baden Baden*—Mr. M. H. Grinnell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Hicks, Mr. Lee, Mr. Lawrence, New-York; Mr. Ives and family, Rhode Island; Mr. Julius Pringle and family, South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. Grund, Washington, D. C.; Mr. W. M. Gwin and family, California.

Signor and Madame Piccolomini, Mlle. Piccolomini, Mlle. Laura Piccolomini, Signor Muzio, Italy; F. A. Cowen, Europe; H. B. Goodyear and family, Mr. and Mrs. Swinburn and Miss Vandenhoff, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Candee, New-Haven; Charles R. Swords, New-York, arrived, yesterday, by the *North Star*, and are stopping at the Union-place Hotel. Mlle. Piccolomini received a great ovation in London on the eve of her departure. The London *Times* says: "The entrance of Piccolomini was hailed with loud and prolonged applause, which was renewed on each reappearance. She was in excellent voice, and sang with all that arch good-humor and genial sprightliness which, perhaps, more than her mere vocalization, have rendered her such a universal favorite. Signor Giuglini was also very warmly received. He, like Piccolomini, is about to leave us; his destination, however, being Madrid."

M. Rouland, the French Minister of Instruction, has ordered the publication, on a grand scale, of two national works—one is a *Carte des Gaules*, the other a *Dictionnaire Géographique*. The map will form a sort of topographical history of France from the conquest of Julius Cæsar to the end of the Roman dominion. The dictionary will form a complete history of the eighty-six departments of France, from the earliest times, and will contain ample details in archæology, topography and statistics.

The sons of Burns, the Scotch bard, are at present, we understand, at the fashionable Stirlingshire Spa, Bridge of Allan. A correspondent states that they are both among the most enthusiastic bowlers to be seen daily exercising their skill on the public green, at the Westerton Arms Hotel.

City Items.

The Board of Managers of the American Institute held a meeting Wednesday evening, when a Committee was appointed, consisting of John Johnson, Col. De Voe, W. H. Butler, Bailey J. Hathaway and Chas. Turner, to take into consideration the propriety of the Institute awarding premiums on articles exhibited at the late Fair. A Committee was also appointed to consult with exhibitors, and get at the value, as nearly as may be, of the articles on exhibition at the time of the fire, and report the same to the Institute. The Committee consists of S. D. Backus, C. A. Whitney, W. B. Leonard and J. C. Baldwin. There was also a joint meeting held on Wednesday of a Committee from the Board of Managers and another from the Committee on Agriculture of the Institute, at which Col. De Voe, Lewis G. Morris and Wm. Ebbitt were appointed to select a place for the Cattle Exhibition to be held on the 15th, 16th and 17th of December, under the auspices of the American Institute. A special meeting of the American Institute will be held at their rooms in Broadway this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate the Health Department of this City, met on Wednesday, at Senator Schell's office, and organized by appointing the Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Chairman, and Gen. [illegible] Webster Clerk. The Committee holds its future meetings at the Everett House.

General Sandford and Staff will proceed to Staten Island to-day at noon, to inspect and review the Seventy-first Regiment, stationed at Camp Washington, and also to inspect and review the military companies of Richmond County, this being their annual parade-day.

Some 130 emigrants landed at Castle Garden from the *North Star* yesterday. Most of them were from Southern Europe, and well-to-do in appearance. The greater part of them went directly on to the West.

The firing in the harbor yesterday was by the frigates *Valorous* and *Sabine* exchanging salutes.

The University Law School.—The annual session of the Law Department of the University of the City of New-York, will commence on the 25th of October, at 7½ P. M., in the large chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The introductory lecture of the course will then be delivered by the Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, Senior Professor; subject: "Legal Education and the best Method of rendering it effective."

Mails to Vera Cruz.—We are authorized to say that the steamer *Tennessee* is to commence carrying the mails between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz on the 1st of November.

Time of leaving New-Orleans 1st and 15th, and Vera Cruz 7th and 21st of each month.

Mails for Mexico will, therefore, be sent *via* New-Orleans and Vera Cruz as heretofore, as well as *via* Acapulco.—*Washington Union*.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Morse's Telegraph Company's Office—[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Jerez and his Mission—Prospects of a Settlement—The White Contract [illegible]—Nicaragua—Government Receipts—The French-Chinese Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 14.

All the rumors afloat, including those in the evening papers here, concerning Gen. Jerez and his Mission, are entirely erroneous. The General had a protracted interview of the kindest character with Secretary Cass, to-day, which was adjourned over until to-morrow, and I am authorized to say that both parties entertain strong hopes that all our Nicaraguan difficulties will be speedily settled. In a few days I shall be able to lay the whole proceedings before the readers of the Times.

General Jerez says that his Government repudiates the White contract as forfeited. It was concluded one year ago, and by it the Company was bound to put the Transit in operation within [illegible] Señor Yrisarri left for New-York this morning. [illegible] & Co. still linger.

The Government receipts in New-York, yesterday, were $46,000; in Boston, $10,000, and in Philadelphia, $3,000.

Count Sartiges had an interview with Secretary Cass to-day, and deposited with him an official copy of the Chinese-French Treaty.

The Patent-Office has received $3,000 in fees for patents issued during the week.

On being told this morning that the darkest hour was just before daylight, the President responded that it was broad-day in Pennsylvania, yet as dark as though wrapped in midnight darkness.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 14.

General Jerez to-day had a long interview with Secretary Cass. Notwithstanding he had previously asserted that he had full power to ratify the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, and to finally arrange all [illegible] pertaining thereto, without the necessity of referring it back to Nicaragua, it appears from the official [illegible] just submitted by him to the State Department, and of which a translation was immediately made, that he is empowered only to act, "in order that the arrangements made by the Assembly of Nicaragua to the treaty may be substantially carried into effect." This is the language employed, but it is not considered sufficient to meet the demands of our Government. The Secretary of State will have a consultation with the President on the subject to-morrow, and Gen. Jerez will soon thereafter be informed of the result. His mission is generally considered at an end, and, unless he has documents of a more satisfactory character to present, he will very shortly be dismissed.

The Vermont General Assembly.

Montpelier, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 14.

The General Assembly of Vermont convened in this place to-day. The House was organized by the choice of the Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, of Burlington, Speaker, who received 188 votes to 29 for Hiram Wadsworth, Esq., of Grand Isle, the Democratic candidate. Charles Cummings, of Brattleboro, was chosen Clerk *pro tem*.

The Senate organized this afternoon by the choice of Clark H. Chapman for Secretary, and [illegible] for Assistant.

The Hon. Hiland Hall will be inaugurated Governor to-morrow.

Trial of Fire Engines and a Bloody Riot.

Springfield, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 14.

Eleven Companies participated in the Firemen's Muster and Trial at Chicopee to-day. Two silver and one heavy plated Trumpet were offered as prizes for the best playing. They were won by Niagara Company, of Worcester; Niagara Company, of Springfield, and Ocean Company, of Springfield.

A fight occurred between the Ocean Company of Springfield, and the Washington Company of New-Haven. The fight lasted an hour, and was quite bloody. The Police were unable to make any arrests. Trumpets were broken in giving blows, and some severe wounds were received on both sides.

Sinking of the Steamer Carrier, &c.

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 14.

The steamer *Carrier* sank in the Missouri River on Tuesday afternoon. She was valued at [illegible], and was partly insured in Pittsburgh offices. The cargo was saved, but in a damaged condition.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, it was resolved, as a testimonial of respect to Ed. Ryland, the late President, that the Chamber be closed to-day, the members attend the funeral in a body, and that the Chamber be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Wife-Murder at Watervliet.

Albany, Thursday, Oct. 14.

A man named McNeill, residing in Watervliet, eight miles from this city, murdered his wife on Tuesday night, by fracturing her skull with a club or hatchet. The murder was not known until Wednesday morning, when McNeill notified his sister that his wife was dying or dead. He has not been seen since that time. His wife was found lying on the floor, having undoubtedly been dead some time. It is supposed that he went to New-York, whither an officer has been sent.

Massachusetts Politics.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 14.

The Republicans of Charlestown held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting last night, at which the Hon. Henry Wilson was the principal speaker.

The Democrats of the Third District have nominated Arthur W. Austin, Collector at Boston, for Congress.

The American Convention in the Fifth District this evening nominated the Hon. Anson Burlingame for Congress.

Republican Rejoicing at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14.

There is a torch-light procession here this evening, in honor of the triumph of the Opposition throughout the State. A large meeting is also being held at the City Hall, where several speakers are holding forth. The *Gazette* Office is brilliantly illuminated.

Desperate Affray at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, Oct. 14.

A desperate affray occurred at the Fair grounds yesterday, in which twelve or fifteen persons were engaged. Sandy Owen was killed; his brother dangerously wounded; Gen. John A. Barron had his skull fractured; Samuel Cowan was mortally wounded, and others were seriously injured.

Connecticut State Fair.

Hartford, Thursday, Oct. 14.

The Connecticut State Fair has had a fine day for its exhibition. The number of visitors to-day has been over 10,000. The show is in all respects the best ever held in this State. To-morrow is to be the best day of the week to see the fine display. The Exhibition closes Saturday afternoon.

Steamboat Disaster—Three Men Killed, &c.

Detroit, Thursday, Oct. 14.

The steamer *Canada* collapsed her flue in the Saginaw River, yesterday, scalding to death three of the crew.

The National Horse Show, at Kalamazoo, is largely attended, and is in every way successful.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 47.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Oct. 14.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city, yesterday, were forty-six.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

Savannah, Thursday, Oct. 14.

The deaths in this city yesterday were seven, of which two were from yellow fever.

Destructive Fire at Poughkeepsie.—On Monday night last, about 8 o'clock, a frame building in the rear of the Forbus House, in Market-street, Poughkeepsie, was burned. So rapid was the progress of the flames that in a little time they spread to the extensive livery stables of Mr. Isaac McKeon, and in a short time the above buildings, together with another in the rear of Mayor Swift's residence, were entirely consumed. The residence of Mr. McKeon also took fire, and at one time it was feared that it would be destroyed. Mr. Swift's dwelling also narrowly escaped from sharing in the conflagration, and was only saved by the efforts of the firemen. At the time that the fire broke out about [illegible] valuable horses, belonging to [illegible] were in the yard and stables of Mr. E. P. Tallman, of the Forbus House. Most of the horses were rescued without injury, but some were seriously burned. Such consternation and confusion were never witnessed at any previous fire in that city. The loss by the fire is great. It is said to have originated in the upsetting of a lamp amongst some straw. The loss is estimated at $10,000 to $12,000.

[illegible] ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS—CORRECTED.

[illegible] Anti-Lecompton, in SMALL CAPS; Anti-[illegible] Democrats in Roman; Lecompton in *Italics.*

I.—*THOMAS B. FLORENCE.*	XIV.—*GALUSHA A. GROW.
II.—ED. JOY MORRIS.	XV.—JAMES T. HALE.
III.—JOHN P. VERREE.	XVI.—*Henry L. Fisher.*
IV.—WILLIAM MILLWARD.	XVII.—EDWARD MCPHERSON.
V.—JOHN WOOD.	XVIII.—SAMUEL S. BLAIR.
VI.—John Hickman.	XIX.—*JOHN COVODE.
VII.—H. C. LONGNECKER.	XX.—Wm. Montgomery.
VIII.—John Schwartz.	XXI.—JAS. K. MOORHEAD.
IX.—THADDEUS STEVENS.	XXII.—ROBERT MCKNIGHT.
X.—JOHN W. KILLINGER.	XXIII.—*WILLIAM STEWART.
XI.—JAS. H. CAMPBELL.	XXIV.—CHAPIN HALL.
XII.—GEO. W. SCRANTON.	XXV.—Elijah Babbitt.
XIII.—**Wm. H. Dimmick.*	

*Reelected.

Anti-Lecompton Members, 22. (Regular Opposition, 17; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 4.) Lecompton Democrats, 3.

LIST OF LECOMPTON DEMOCRATS LEFT AT HOME.

Dist.		Dist.	
3	James Landy.	11	Wm. L. Dewart.
4	Henry M. Phillips.	15	Alison White.
5	Owen Jones.	17	Wilson Reilly.
8	J. Glancy Jones.	24	James L. Gillis.

It is clearly certain that these are all defeated. In addition to these, JOHN F. AHL, of the Sixteenth District, and PAUL LEIDY, of the Twelfth, failed to get renominations. So that really ten of the twelve members of the present Congress, who voted for Lecompton, have had leave to stay at home. Messrs. FLORENCE and DIMMICK are the only two reelected, and their majorities are greatly reduced.

THE VOTE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

REPORTED MAJORITIES.

	People's. John M. Read.	Democratic. Wm. A. Porter.
Philadelphia	3,913	—
Allegheny	3,000	—
Chester	2,000	—
Cumberland	—	350
Dauphin	1,000	—
Lebanon	1,000	—
Franklin	300	—
Mifflin	283	—
Snyder	300	—
Westmoreland	—	700
Delaware	900	—
Columbia	—	600
Centre	250	—
Schuylkill	1,000	—
Lancaster	3,000	—
Northampton	—	900
Carbon	300	—

The Lancaster Examiner says:

"The very great unpopularity of BUCHANAN'S Administration seems to have more than outweighed the dissatisfaction felt by some with the People's ticket—hence the unusual majority against the Democratic ticket. Judging from the vote in this city, Mount Joy, Columbia, and other towns, more than a thousand Democrats must have voted the People's ticket, influenced in part by dislike of BUCHANAN, but probably to a greater degree by desire for legislation on the Tariff, which legislation they supposed could best be had by voting as they did.

"The naturalized vote went largely for the People's ticket, as the result in the two south wards of the city, and in such townships as West Hempfield, &c., conclusively shows. This is the first time that vote was ever lost to the Democracy."

Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 13th.

Ohio has given her verdict on the course of the National Administration. The people have passed judgment on their faithless Lecompton representatives. The chief interest through the State at large has centred upon the Congressional elections. The State ticket has been, in a measure, lost sight of, though the Opposition candidates are, undoubtedly, chosen, and probably by a majority of from twelve to fifteen thousand.

In Hamilton County there was also a sharp contest for the local ascendency, resulting in a decisive defeat of the Buchanan Democracy. The effect of this great revolution, on the future, imparts to it a consequence altogether beyond that of any other merely local contest, and makes it a just cause for rejoicing to the Opposition everywhere. It is a defeat which will be keenly felt, even by the autocrat at Washington, and his minions in other States.

The Congressional elections, we are confident, will result in a decided loss to the Administration, in the delegation to the House of Representatives from this State in the next Congress. Mr. GROESBECK has paid the penalty of his fatal submission to the dictation of an unscrupulous partisan Executive. Mr. GURLEY, a staunch and true Anti-Administration man, succeeds him. If Mr. PENDLETON has escaped a like fate, it is by a close vote. He has at least been signally rebuked by his constituents. If returned now by a bare majority, his hard experience may afford him a wholesome lesson for the future. Mr. DAY made an excellent run. He is, if defeated, much nearer an election than his most sanguine friends, a few weeks ago, could have hoped.

From the other districts, we have yet only scattering returns. We trust there will be several other changes adverse to the Administration, as well as in Hamilton County.

CONGRESS—CORRECTED.

Dist.	Present Congress.	Next Congress.	Maj.
1	G. H. Pendleton, dem.	G. H. Pendleton, dem.	540
2	W. S. Groesbeck, dem.	J. A. Gurley, rep.	726
3	C. L. Vallandigham, dem.	C. L. Vallandigham, dem	180
4	Mathias H. Nichols, rep.	William Allen, dem.	200
5	Richard Mott, rep.	James M. Ashley, rep.	—
6	Jos. R. Cockerill, dem.	—	—
7	Aaron Harlan, rep.	Thomas Corwin, rep.	3,000
8	Benj. Stanton, rep.	Benj. Stanton, rep.	3,000
9	Lawrence W. Hall, dem.	John Carey, rep.	150
10	Joseph Miller, dem.	Carey A. Trimble, rep.	—
11	V. B. Horton, rep.	Chas. D. Martin, dem.	—
12	Samuel S. Cox, dem.	Samuel S. Cox, dem.	300
13	John Sherman, rep.	John Sherman, rep.	3,000
14	Philemon Bliss, rep.	Cyrus Spinck, rep.	2,600
15	Joseph Burns, dem.	Wm. Helmick, rep.	—
16	C. B. Tompkins, rep.	C. B. Tompkins, rep.	800
17	Wm. Lawrence, dem.	—	—
18	Benj. F. Leiter, rep.	Sydney Egerton, rep.	1,500
19	Ed. Wade, rep.	Ed. Wade, rep.	4,000
20	Josh. R. Giddings, rep.	—	—
21	John A. Bingham, rep.	John A. Bingham, rep.	1,500

Indiana.

CONGRESS—CORRECTED.

Dist.	Present Congress.	Next Congress.
1	Wm. J. Niblack.	—
2	Wm. H. English, Dem.	Wm. H. English, Dem.
3	James Hughes, Dem.	Wm. M. Dunn, Rep.
4	James B. Foley, Dem.	Wm. S. Holman, Dem.
5	David Kilgore, Rep.	David Kilgore, Rep.
6	J. M. Gregg, Dem.	Albert G. Porter, Rep.
7	John G. Davis, A. L.	John G. Davis, A. L.
8	James Wilson, Rep.	James Wilson, Rep.
9	Schuyler Colfax, Rep.	Schuyler Colfax, Rep.
10	Charles Case, Rep.	—
11	John U. Pettit, Rep.	John U. Pettit, Rep.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 14.

First Congressional District, NIBLACK, Democrat, elected by 300 majority.

Third Congressional District, DUNN, Republican, elected over HUGHES, by 200 to 300 majority.

Second Congressional District, ENGLISH, Democrat, elected.

The Republicans claim the election of thirteen State Senators and fifty-seven members of the Assembly.

In the Seventh Congressional District, DAVIS, Anti-Lecompton, is elected by about 3,000 majority.

In the Tenth Congressional District, CASE, Republican, is elected by 800 majority.

Iowa.

LYONS, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

In five townships in this county, LEFFINGWELL, Anti-Lecompton Democrat for Congress, is sixty-four ahead.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

The Republican majority in Scott County is 350 on both State and Congressional tickets. RUSSELL, Independent candidate for Judge, has 227 majority in this city.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Thursday, Oct. 14.

First Congressional District, (Official)—Des Moines County, 103 majority for H. H. Trimble, Democrat. Henry County, 673 majority for Samuel R. Curtis, Republican; Jefferson County, 175 majority for Curtis; Wapello County, 100 majority for Trimble. These are Republican gains since 1857.

The Washington Union on the Democratic Defeat.

From Yesterday's Union.

We have encountered heavy reverses in Pennsylvania which would discourage any but the Democratic Party. Excuses are not remedies, and we shall not therefore invoke them. We have been sadly beaten by extended defection in our own ranks—beaten, we regret to say, precisely at the time that the evil policy of the Opposition was most deeply felt all over the country. Our friends have struggled with intestine difficulties and with the open enemy, who were encouraged to renewed efforts in consequence of the quarrels in our own party. *It is undoubtedly true, too, that the question of a revision of the tariff on the basis of direct protection to special interests had much to do in procuring votes for the Opposition.* They professed to be peculiar friends of protection and to have it in their power, if elected, to aid the people of Pennsylvania. We shall be able hereafter to test the soundness of the judgment that would thus strike down the men of Pennsylvania who can best subserve the true interests of that State, in order to give place to a handful of political speculators who really have no power to benefit honest industry.

It is not our purpose to comment upon the returns reported to us of the elections. We have carefully compiled and arranged them so that the reader may have all the information which has reached the *Union* office. Our duty does not end with recording these defeats of the Democracy. The causes which have led to them must be the subject of thought and discussion, as furnishing lessons of experience for our future guidance. With the open enemy of our principles we have no terms of compromise or conciliation. In the hour of their temporary triumph we bid defiance to their organization and spurn their treasonable doctrines. We have met and conquered them in the past, and will do it again in the future. Black Republicanism has no firm hold upon the honest masses of our countrymen. When fully aroused and warned of the dangers which flow from the triumph of these sectional enemies of the Constitution and the Union, the voice of a patriotic people will soon consign them to merited defeat. If at this time they had been thrown upon their own unaided resources, their present victory would have been a [illegible] and [illegible] overthrow. With those we shall have a future reckoning, of which they may have a foretaste by [illegible] to the past triumphs and victories of the Democracy, which have hitherto endured similar defeats to the present. Unlike all other political organizations in this country, the Democratic Party survive disasters and gather new power and strength from each recurrence of them. Our principles have an abiding place in the hearts and affections of the American people, and we cling to them with a deeper feeling and a stronger faith in the hour of danger and disaster than in the day of victory. The triumphant Republican—the exultant Know-Nothing—the traitorous Democrat—none of them, nor all of them combined, feel half so proud and defiant in their victory as the true and noble Democrat who retires from the lost battle with a consciousness of the honesty of his motives, the purity of his principles, and the ultimate invincibility of his party.

With those Democrats who have leagued with the enemy and given them the victory, we have no faith or alliance. In looking over the field, DOUGLAS *and his Forneys may find cause for rejoicing and self-laudations.* They may glory alike in their own shame and the defeat of the noble old party which they have betrayed and abandoned. It is their work, and they may claim from their new allies full compensation for the service they have rendered. They and the Black Republicans have been faithful co-workers—beginning with Judge DOUGLAS' attack on President BUCHANAN'S Administration at the commencement of the last session of Congress, and ending in their present joint and inglorious victory. They have fought well and successfully together. Let them together rejoice, and in common prepare for the final doom that awaits alike the original enemies and the recent deserters of the Democratic Party.

We have no fears of the masses. They may for a time be deceived and deluded by those in whom they have been accustomed to confide. It is not strange that men like Judge DOUGLAS, who had been trusted and honored by the Democracy of the whole Union, should be able to lead astray many good and true men; but it would be strange indeed if he could induce them to remain with him in the embraces of Black Republicanism. *Douglas and such instruments as Forney may, and no doubt will, take permanent quarters in the ranks of the opposition,* but they will find themselves left without a Democratic sympathiser to participate in their shame and dishonor. The Democratic Party must submit to these periodical purgations. *It purifies the organization, by striking from the rolls men who in the past were unworthy of our confidence, and in the future will be incapable of doing us an injury.* Encouraged by the noble efforts of our friends in every quarter, and strengthened in our Democratic faith, we look hopefully to the future, not doubting that it has in store for us other and more glorious triumphs than even those bright victories in the past, which have rendered our principles immortal and our organization invincible.

CITY POLITICS.

Letter from the Hon. Horace F. Clark.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

The Hon. HORACE F. CLARK—*Sir:* The undersigned Democrats, residing in your Congressional District, having become satisfied that an attempt will be made so to employ the machinery of the party as to thwart the wishes of the Democracy of the District, relative to your renomination, and confident that the great mass of our people will sustain their representative in the fearless and conscientious discharge of his duty, request that you will consent to become a candidate for reelection.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
RICHARD BUSTEED, and others.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 7th inst., requesting me to consent to become a candidate for reelection to Congress, is before me, and has received the consideration due, as well to the subject itself as to the high character of the gentlemen from whom the invitation emanates. It is especially gratifying to me to be thus informed that my course in Congress has met with the approbation of so intelligent a portion of my constituency.

Public life has, I find, but few alluring features; but the most grateful of them all is the approval, by free and independent men, of the conduct of their representative.

I was elected as the representative of the Eighth Congressional District at the same time that Mr. BUCHANAN was elected to his high office, and it was doubtless the expectation of the great majority of those who gave me their suffrages that I should, by my votes in Congress, sustain his Administration. This I found it impossible to do, without the betrayal of those obligations which I assumed when I accepted my trust. When elected to Congress I became charged with a duty to my constituency, and the whole of it—to the country, and the whole of it. I was not thereby constituted the mere instrument of a party, to take part in the contrivances necessary to maintain it in power. Still less was I bound to take instructions from a clique of Federal office-holders, who naturally mould their expressed opinions in the forms cast by the appointing power.

I derived my authority directly from the people, and became responsible to them alone.

The President of the United States was entitled to the consideration due to the chief executive officer of the Government; but his opinions upon any measure of national policy did not become the law of my action.

Nor is it in my judgment consistent with our republican system of government that the President of the United States, by whatsoever party elected, shall be permitted to control, or to attempt to control, the action of the representatives of the people.

The idea seems of late to have been put afloat, that the representative in Congress of a Northern constituency sustains to the President a relation somewhat analogous to that of the menials of his household. He must comply with his wishes, or lose his confidence, and vacate his place. I have no sympathy with this new party dogma; and my experience in Congress having strengthened my convictions of the absolute necessity of preserving the independence of the representative, I shall never embrace it.

It is not improper that I should say, that upon the *representatives of Southern constituencies this condition* of servile and degraded subserviency is not imposed. And it is my belief, that if it were attempted to be imposed, the imposition would not be borne. This is constantly evidenced by the record of the *votes of the representatives of the South.*

Entertaining such sentiments, and having attained that period of life when opinions are not changed with the facility incident to earlier and later years, it will not occasion surprise that upon every subject-matter of governmental policy which was presented in Congress for my action, I felt at liberty to exercise all the *intelligence which I could command.*

It never even occurred to me that I should subject *myself* to the accusation of treason to the Democratic party, while I remained steadfast and true to its ancient faith. Much less did I imagine that my fidelity to Democratic principles was to be measured by the extent of my submission to the opinions of the President. *I entered Congress with the expectation of* sustaining the President when, in my judgment, he was right; and without being in any way committed to his support when, in my judgment, he was wrong, I would not have taken, nor will I now take office, upon any *other terms.*

Nor has it surprised me that the office-holders and seekers, who have taken possession of the Tammany Hall organization, should seek to prevent my reelection. They undoubtedly regard it as sound personal *policy to do what they perhaps justly conceive to be* in accordance with the desire of the Executive; and just so long as the Democratic Party permits its machinery to be managed by a few pensioners of the Government, just so long will their nominations for Congress reflect the commands of the Executive instead of the wishes of the party. The political princi*ples of the organization* will undergo changes with every variation of opinion or policy on the part of the President, and much time will not elapse before its *nominations will be treated with that disregard to* which they are now really entitled. The good result may perhaps follow, that a little of that spirit of independence, which is our traditional heritage, may be infused into party organizations; and the masses *of the people, freed from the tyranny of a self-constituted* regency, shall have at least some slight voice in the election of candidates for office.

Men who now lend themselves to carry out the schemes of corrupt and unprincipled leaders, will *learn that their political rights and duties extend* beyond the wretched privilege of depositing in the ballot-box votes which others place in their hands.

You have expressed *confidence that the great mass* of our people will sustain their representative in the *fearless and conscientious discharge of his public duties.* This is a problem which remains to be solved.

In respect of your request that I should consent to become a candidate for reelection, I have to say that I recognize among the signers of your letter very *many active political partisans,* well known to be firmly devoted to Democratic principles and long attached to Democratic organizations; and I have felt apprehensive lest some may have concurred in your request from considerations of personal kindness, resulting from the associations of former years.

Inasmuch as in this matter I am inclined to waive all mere personal considerations, I have determined briefly to state my views upon the single and only question of national importance which came before Congress at its last session, and submit it to your discretion whether they are such as entitle me to your support: I refer to the Kansas question. It is almost certain that the case of Kansas will, in some form arise again, and as it will probably awaken public interest anew, it is but just to every Congressional constituency and to every Congressional candidate, that the opinions of the latter should be distinctly and publicly known.

The application for the admission of Kansas to the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, was pressed upon Congress with the full force of the Administration, and inasmuch as the President gave his assent to the bill providing for her admission, as it finally passed, I consider that the scheme embodied in the bill should be regarded as a measure to which the Administration is irrevocably committed.

I was opposed to the admission of Kansas upon the application for admission preferred in the name of her people by JOHN CALHOUN, the President of one of the Constitutional Conventions held under her Territorial laws, and I voted against it. It is hardly possible that admission, under that Constitution, will be again attempted. It is now universally acknowledged that the whole transaction of the Lecompton Constitution was a gross and unmitigated fraud upon the people of Kansas. I think no man will be so mad as to suggest it again, and I hope I need not say, that if the effort should be renewed, I would resist it.

The bill which finally passed, commonly called the English Compromise, remains unrepealed, and would be applicable should Kansas apply for admission under any other than the Lecompton Constitution. The people of Kansas have repudiated that Constitution, and by so doing have relieved themselves from the incubus of its conception and its history. I most sincerely rejoice at this result. It creates confidence in the integrity of her people, and gives promise that her future career shall be as bright as her past has been hideous. It revives the hopes of those who foresaw in the success of the Lecompton scheme, a national indorsement of election frauds of the most startling description. It justifies those who controverted the assertion that the Lecompton Constitution was the act of the people of Kansas—and leaves her free to seek admission to the Union without suffering the ignominy and the wrong of adopting a Constitution which they never made, but always abhorred.

Should she apply for admission, in advance of the ascertainment, by a legal census, that she has a population sufficient to entitle her to a representative in Congress, according to the existing apportionment—and I have no doubt that she will so apply—her application will encounter the only living provision of the English bill. In accordance with that existing law, her application must be denied or postponed. I voted against that bill, because, in one line it coaxed the people of Kansas to accept the Lecompton Constitution, while in another it made a threat of indefinite exclusion from the Union, in case of her refusal. The temptation to its acceptance, and the penalty of its rejection, were equally obnoxious. I shall never regard the provision in question as of the slightest force. The rule of population prescribed by it, as a general rule, is, in my judgment, a sound one; but I have once voted against its special application to the case of Kansas, because of the odious discrimination against the North; and I shall persist in my course. The rule might well have been resorted to when the application was first made for her admission under the Lecompton Constitution, and the country have been spared the excitement which the attempt to submerge Kansas beneath it created. But it is now too late to invoke it. If the people of Kansas had consented to submit to the Lecompton Constitution, they could have become a State, notwithstanding the insufficiency of her unascertained population—and for the reason that they preserved their honor, if for no other reason, I would, in her case, disregard the rule of population. She has proven herself worthy of the confidence of the nation, and her prompt admission as one of the sovereign States of the Union, would be an appropriate recognition of her inflexible and heroic maintenance of the great right of self-government which lies at the base of the Republican edifice.

Whatever, therefore, may be the policy of the Administration, relative to any new application for the admission of Kansas, I shall not hesitate to vote in favor of her admission, without reference to her population, if in other respects she shall be entitled.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your proffered support; almost every personal inducement is against my acceptance, and I have not declined the proposition, chiefly because my success, should such be the result, may yet have the effect to quiet the nerves of some Northern representative, who may be tempted to sacrifice the rights of his constituency and his own honor, under the pressure of a party discipline which he may be too feeble to resist—by the assurance that the supposed displeasure of the Executive is not necessarily to be followed by the forfeiture of the confidence of his constituents.

I am not without apprehension, that our system of Government will not survive another generation, unless the independence of the House of Representatives is established upon a surer foundation than that upon which it seems to me now to rest; while I am confident that the North cannot long maintain even her present place in the councils of the nation, if her representatives are not permitted equally with those of the South, to exercise the attributes of mind and conscience in respect of every measure of national concernment. She may well despair of acquiring that position in the Union to which her vast numbers, and her still vaster interest entitle her, unless her representatives, at least, are free.

I am, your fellow-citizen, HORACE F. CLARK.

Alderman JOHN J. BRADLEY, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., and others.

UNION OF AMERICANS AND REPUBLICANS FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.—Conference Committees from the American and Republican County Conventions met last evening, at the Westchester House, corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, and, after a lengthy session, agreed that the Opposition shall unite, upon the following basis:

The Republicans to have the nominees for Sheriff, Supervisor, Justice of the Superior Court and two Coroners.

The Americans to have the County Clerk, District-Attorney and two Coroners.

The proceedings which led to this result were attended by considerable excitement, though towards the close a spirit of great unanimity was exhibited. The desire for fusion was general, and the differences arose only from the personal preferences of the Committee members.

The result of this conference will be reported to the respective County Conventions for action. The Republican Convention meets this evening, and the American on Saturday.

TAMMANY JUDICIAL CONVENTION.—The Democratic Judicial Convention met last evening, at Tammany Hall, and nominated for Justice of the Superior Court, JAMES MONCRIEF; for District-Attorney, NELSON J. WATERBURY.

The statement that GEORGE BRIGGS was nominated in the Seventh Congressional District is premature. The Nominating Convention does not meet till Friday, when the Conference Committee will make their report.

It is thought that Mr. R. H. MCCURDY will accept the nomination for Congress unanimously tendered him in the Fifth District.

Police Commissioners.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELECTION DAY—THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES AGAIN.—The Police Commissioners met yesterday at 2 P. M., all the Commissioners present except General NYE. A resolution was passed directing the General-Superintendent to have placards posted in conspicuous places in New-York and Brooklyn, reciting the section of the Police Act relative to elections, requiring all liquor-shops to be closed on that day, and proclaiming to rowdies the penalties attached to interference with electors at the polls. The General-Superintendent was also instructed to detail the adequate number of men required to preserve order in the different poll districts.

Commissioners STRANAHAN and STILWELL, with Mayors TIEMANN and POWELL, were appointed a Committee to report the names of poll clerks to officiate in the various election Districts.

A Committee—Commissioner STRANAHAN Chairman—was appointed to inquire into the condition of the Jollie glass ballot-boxes, and see that an ample number was in order to meet the necessities of election day.

A resolution, submitted by Commissioner BOWEN, was passed directing the General Superintendent to issue an order requiring the Inspectors of the *various Precincts of the City* to make a thorough examination in their respective Wards of the number *of tenement houses, including basements and cellars,* occupied by families, and report upon the number of *such places, the location, number of inmates,* number of adults and children, and their general condition—*the report to be submitted on or before the 1st of November.* The resolution required the Captains also *to report all places and persons of suspicious character.*

JOHN H. MILLER, of the Fifteenth, and MATHIAS GREEN, of the Twentieth Precinct, were dismissed from the Department for intoxication. Complaints against thirty policemen were disposed of. Most of *the complaints were dismissed,* and in the remaining cases a fine of from one to thirty days' pay was inflicted as punishment. The Board adjourned till 2 P. M. on Monday.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.—Proposals will remain open in the Street Commissioner's office until the 18th inst. for the following work:

For repairing pier at the foot of *Fifth-street, East River.*

For building the foundations, and erecting the iron railing to inclose the Worth monument, and for flagging sidewalks, and setting new curb and gutter *around the same.*

Proposals will be received until the 22d inst. for the following:

For furnishing fifteen hundred cast-iron lamp-posts for the City.

For furnishing one thousand tons of anthracite coal.

Blanks of the agreement and specifications required can be had at the Street Commissioner's office.

The Crystal Palace Fire.—We specially invite the public to an examination of our Safe, which *passed through* the GREAT FIRE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, and, (although the door was not locked, and evidently but imperfectly closed,) it is in a condition *to withstand another test,* and we feel assured *its contents would come out unharmed.*

The public will distinguish between *this Safe,* that was closed, *though not locked,* and those of our make which were left *wide open,* and, of course, destroyed.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Manufacturers, for seventeen years, of the
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
No. 40 Murray-st.

Go to the Ruins of the Crystal Palace And examine *The so-called* FIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin, and other SHEET IRON SAFE MAKERS, most of which are a mass of ruins. This *unexpected* test will open the eyes of the public.

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EXAMINE LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE,
which only requires a coat of paint to make it as good as new. Depot for LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
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Elegant Clocks and Bronzes,
JUST RECEIVED,
PER SHIP AUGUSTUS,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

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WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
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Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 37 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 20 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Singer's Sewing Machines—Important to the Public.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Every Wife, Mother, Sister or Friend, in this City, who has a husband, son, brother, or friend, who smokes, should buy an American Smoker without a single day's delay, and get rid of the intolerable nuisance of a stinking breath in the one they love best. Sold at the principal drug and cigar stores, and at the factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

The Practical Hatter.—We would call the attention of gentlemen to the elegant and tasty hats manufactured by ESPENCHEID. To our mind they combine, to a greater degree, the essential qualifications of a superb hat than any other issued this season. Price $3 50. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
These machines are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*
They finish their own work; others do not.—*Home Journal.*

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Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New-York, is undoubtedly the most celebrated surgeon in America, and enjoys a reputation scarcely surpassed by any in Europe; and if you were put under his care with scalds, burns or terrible inflammations, he would apply DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. We are fully authorized to make use of his name in this connection. For sale by C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-st., and all druggists and patent-medicine dealers.

Parties Furnished AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice creams, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer NEVER FAILS
To destroy and eradicate all vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ladd, Webster & Co., (Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,) TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINE. For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

Beware of Counterfeits!—Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne Hair Renovator has no equal in preserving and beautifying the Hair, and in restoring it when impaired or fallen to decay. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

Levett's Wahpene is the only article that will restore gray hair and cure baldness. Free from sulphur, it does not corrode jewelry; any preparation for the hair that will do it injures the brain. The Wahpene is forwarded for $6 25 per dozen, cash. A liberal discount by the gross. Office No. 38 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Ladies, the best place in New-York to buy Gaiter and Button Boots for yourselves and children, with boys' Patent Leather Boots and India-Rubber Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, is at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

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Dr. R. Goodale, at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York, may be consulted on all derangements arising from catarrh, and positive and uniform relief afforded in the most aggravated and formidable cases.

A Splendid Lot of Men's Shawls just received at the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

MARRIED.

RODGERS—BOWKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at the chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., Mr. CHARLES T. RODGERS to Miss SARAH M. BOWKER, all of this City.

SHARS—DATER.—In this City, by the Rev. G. A. Peltz, Mr. MILTON SHARS, of Paterson, N. J., to Miss CAROLINE DATER, of this City.

WILLIAMS—MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at St. Bartholomew's Church, JAMES B. WILLIAMS to FANNY L. MILLER, eldest daughter of the late Jonathan Miller, Esq., of this City.

PECK—GOTTSBERGER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by His Grace the Archbishop, Mr. WALTER A. PECK to Miss ANNIE E. GOTTSBERGER, daughter of J. G. Gottsberger, Esq., of this City.

WRIGHT—BUCKHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. J. W. Alexander, D. D., G. WELLMAN WRIGHT to GEORGIANNA, daughter of George Buckham, all of this City.

BOGERT—RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Haskins, Rector of St. Mark's Church, JOHN W. BOGERT, of New-York, to ANGIE, daughter of Lemuel S. Richardson, Esq.

BEALE—WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, *at the New Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow,* Mr. WILLIAM P. BEALE to Miss AMELIA D., daughter of Geo. Whiting, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HAIGHT—SUTTON.—*At Harrison, on Wednesday morning,* Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. S. Gilbert, DANIEL O. HAIGHT, of Rye, to SUSAN, *only daughter of John Sutton, of Harrison.*

CHAPMAN—BARLOW.—At Chester, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. *Henry Wickes, of Deep River,* JOSEPH H. CHAPMAN to HATTIE C., eldest daughter of Dr. Edward Barlow, all of New-York City.

Canada papers please copy.

NOYES—PAGE.—At Janesville, Wisconsin, on Sunday, Oct. 10, by the Rev. Oliver Bronson, Mr. WILLIAM B. NOYES, late of New-York City, and Miss JULIA A. PAGE, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

St. Johnsbury papers please copy.

WATKINS—PATTISON.—At Fort Edward, on Monday, Oct. 11, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Samuel B. Bostwick, Mr. WILLIAM B. WATKINS, of New-York, to Miss HENRIETTA E. PATTISON, daughter of Mr. JOHN *Pattison, of Fort Miller.*

DIED.

GOODHEART.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, suddenly, ANNA GOODHEART, wife of William Goodheart, aged 26 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of her brothers, James and John Leonard, also those of her brothers-in-law, James Irving and George Goodheart, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

California papers please copy.

KERR.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 14, Mrs. MARGARET KERR, wife of Hugh Kerr.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, John Heughan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 231 Grand-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MARTINE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, MARIA, infant daughter of Harvey T. and Maria Martine, aged 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 274 West 36th-st., *this day, (Friday,)* at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARGARET E. CAMPBELL, widow of the late Capt. Donald Campbell, in the 60th year of her age.

All the friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 Hester-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

BONNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 13, TAMMISEN HARPER, daughter of Alexander and Tammisin H. Bonnell, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 75 East 28th-st.

WOOLLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of her nephew, John R. Lewis, Mrs. SUSAN WOOLLEY, widow of the late Brittain L. Woolley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., without further invitation.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, FREDERICK, son of Anthony J. and Caroline C. Thomas, aged 3 months and 18 days.

Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

MERWIN.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 14, CHARLOTTE E., youngest daughter of Almon and Aletta Merwin, aged 12 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, [illegible], EDWIN F., son of Edwin F. and Margaret B. Williams, aged 5 years and 10 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Oct. 6.

SWIFT.—At Oswego, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 12, Rev. F. SWIFT, formerly of Nantucket, and many years pastor of the Second Congregational Church on that island.

PARSONS.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 13, MATILDA, daughter of the late Ebenezer Clark, and widow of Edward Lamb Parsons.

The funeral will take place from the Rye Presbyterian Church, on Friday, the 15th, at 3 P. M. Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation. A train of the New-Haven Railroad leaves the depot at 27th-st., at 12:45 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Rye depot, and a train will return in the afternoon.

MARVIN.—At Westport, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 13, of consumption, HARRIOTTE FRANCES, wife of William H. Marvin.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ Church, Westport, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING OF NIAGARA
Returned, and on Exhibition with
BARKER'S "IL CORSO," OR THE CARNIVAL RACE AT ROME—12 feet by 8.

THESE TWO MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, together with an immense collection of choice and valuable Engravings, in packages of from $5 to $500 each, ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS for the *fac simile* of NIAGARA, BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLORS.
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Admission to view both Paintings 25 cents.
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Compounded entirely from Gums.
Precisely what the name indicates.
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Every WATCH has a written guaranty with it.
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Brewed by the new process of Steam.
The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.
All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only.
Office No. 38 Carmine-st.,
Between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE
From the celebrated manufactory of JAMES DIXON & SONS, Sheffield, England.
Consisting of DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, WAITERS, CASTORS, &c., &c.
For sale at a small advance on the importation cost by W. J. F. DAILEY, Nos. 631 & 633 Broadway.
Purchasers are cautioned to see that the Maker's Arms are embossed on the bottom of Dixon's genuine Electro-Plate with silver mountings; also that the letters [illegible] denote plated on nickel-silver by the old fire process (which has hitherto been applied only to plating on copper) with silver edges and shield.

WATCHES—AT RETAIL
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES.
LONDON WATCHES OF DIRECT IMPORTATION.
NO FALSE TRADE-MARKS.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
Of the best European manufacture, in every desirable style of 18-carat gold cases.
EVERY WATCH IS SPECIALLY GUARANTEED.
D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON, represented in New-York by DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

HAVE YOU GOT THE TOOTHACHE?
Bear in mind that
H. HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY
Will certainly cure you.
The cure is always permanent.
The remedy is harmless.
Price 25 cents. By mail, ten three-cent stamps.
H. HIKA, corner of Prince-st. and Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH CHINA,
CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
PARIAN WARE, &c., &c.
A great variety of new and choice articles now opening at DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

THE SPIDERS OF SOUTH AMERICA.
The Magnetic Salve has been sent for to cure their dreadful sting; so likewise at home, for musquito, bed-bug and flea bites. The sting stops at once, like a clock run down. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., and by druggists.

TARGET PRIZES!! TARGET PRIZES!!
I have some of the finest and cheapest Plated Goods for Target prizes that can be obtained in the City, consisting of Pitchers, Goblets, Casters, Cake Baskets, &c. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

MR. J. W. WORTHEN'S SECOND CLASS in Interest and Equation will commence THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Mercantile Library, Clinton-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who has lately arrived in this country, wishes an assistant and given; he perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of geese; will have, and a good pillow of cows, and understands [illegible] work; excellent City references can be given to be of any part of the country. Call at No. 20 Ann-st., or address [illegible] Box No. 177 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND [illegible] competent English servant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business perfectly, and can produce excellent references; can do fine linen of the washing and ironing to suit any lady. A good place more considered than wages. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton. No [illegible] charge taken.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse, or to do sewing, washing and ironing in a private family; she understands her business very well; can take charge and to make biscuits and pies. The best of references from five years in her last place can be given. Call at No. 68 East 26th-st. Can be seen [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would take charge of children; best of City reference in the care of children; best [illegible] can be seen until suited at No. 366 [illegible] one door above 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A [illegible] recommended Protestant woman; she understands her business; makes excellent bread, biscuits, &c.; [illegible] in the country; best of City reference; a strangers [illegible] Protestant family; a general [illegible] Protestant family. Apply at [illegible] TUNNICLIFF'S, No. 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN and her daughter; the former as cook, washer and ironer; the latter as chambermaid and waitress; both are good sewers; the latter is a good hairdresser; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are in the same family; have been in the country; both understand their business; can be seen for three days at No. 128 [illegible] Apply at No. 142 West 26th-st., near Sixth-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is well versed in all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; [illegible] well as a good nurse; children; best of City references; [illegible] no objection to leave the City. Call, for two days, at No. 128 West 26th-st., near Sixth-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to the business of cooking in first-class families in this City; is highly recommended as to capacity and honesty. Call at No. 7 Union-court, between 14th and 15th sts., Broadway, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, [illegible] and pastry; and bread; good reference, if required. Call at No. 169 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse, or to do plain sewing; or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to do a private family. Good City reference can be given. Prefer to go in the country. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 208 West 29th-st., on the first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; would chamberwork or wait on a lady or grown children. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Calling three days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, OF MANY years' experience in the City, wishes a situation in a genteel family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. [illegible] 26th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first-rate cook and baker, and to assist in the washing; the other as first-class waiter and to assist with chamberwork; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH YOUNG [illegible] a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Good City reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 123 West 26th-st., in the rear, between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of sewing; is obliging, and would be willing to take charge of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City references. Call at No. 132 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; is an excellent hand at doing up ladies fine muslins; has the very best of references from one of the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen till engaged at No. 30 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as saleswoman in some respectable store, fancy goods, or millinery store; on account of her health, would be willing to engage for a short time. Address E. R. R. Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXPERIENCED girls, with good City references; one as a good cook, washer and ironer, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a neat sewer. Call at No. [illegible] Bedford-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS [illegible] to do general housework in small private families. Good references from their last place, if required. Call at No. 69 Cannon-st., 2d floor. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid; is a first-rate laundress, understands fitting; lived 3 years and 6 months in her last place. Has good City reference. Call at No. 63 West [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived; at No. 201 East 12th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AND [illegible] would like a situation to take charge of children; best of City reference. Mrs. C. PERLEY, Post Office, for one week, stating where and when an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT [illegible] who understands pastry and meats; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 8 [illegible] to go to Tarrytown. Best of City reference. Call at No. 6 [illegible]-st., near Bowery, in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as very good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 273 10th-st., between av. A and 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children or to do light chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 271 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, first room. Reference given if required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS [illegible] English, a situation as lady's companion and to assist in a private family. Has no objection to travel. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 12 [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] as waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; is a good hand at her business perfectly. Call, for two days, at No. 128 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID [illegible] as chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman. Best City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 152 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, as good plain cook and first washing and ironing; and French finishing, of plain sewing, or as laundress in a private family; understands her business; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days at No. 67 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is well versed in all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; [illegible] well as a good nurse; children; best of City references; [illegible] no objection to leave the City. Call, for two days, at No. 128 West 26th-st., near Sixth-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to the business of cooking in first-class families in this City; is highly recommended as to capacity and honesty. Call at No. 7 Union-court, between 14th and 15th sts., Broadway, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, [illegible] and pastry; and bread; good reference, if required. Call at No. 169 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse, or to do plain sewing; or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to do a private family. Good City reference can be given. Prefer to go in the country. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 208 West 29th-st., on the first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; would chamberwork or wait on a lady or grown children. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Calling three days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, OF MANY years' experience in the City, wishes a situation in a genteel family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 26 East 26th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first-rate cook and baker, and to assist in the washing; the other as first-class waiter and to assist with chamberwork; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH YOUNG [illegible] a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Good City reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 123 West 26th-st., in the rear, between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of sewing; is obliging, and would be willing to take charge of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City references. Call at No. 132 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; is an excellent hand at doing up ladies fine muslins; has the very best of references from one of the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen till engaged at No. 30 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as saleswoman in some respectable store, fancy goods, or millinery store; on account of her health, would be willing to engage for a short time. Address E. R. R. Box No. 110 Times Office.

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WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS [illegible] to do general housework in small private families. Good references from their last place, if required. Call at No. 69 Cannon-st., 2d floor. Can be seen till engaged.

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WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer

[illegible] HENRY BULL, F. F. NEWTON, FRANCIS LAWTON, } Committee.
Newport, Sept. 27, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class brown-stone [illegible] with bath-room and water on second [illegible] with two extra lots in the rear in [illegible] garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good [illegible] neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and [illegible]. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 20 minutes by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home [illegible] will be sold with or without [illegible] or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable [illegible] three-fourths of the purchase money can [illegible] on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 [illegible] or to A. J. WELLS, No. 69 Wall-st.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE [illegible] between Classon-av. and Hunter-[illegible] being in the most desirable part of the city of Brooklyn [illegible] of Fulton-av.; cars pass every five [illegible] 4 full lots, (2 corner lots,) with [illegible] house and good brick stable; 21 rooms, [illegible] marble mantels, gas in all parts of [illegible] good fruit and vegetable garden; no [illegible] title perfect. Excellent for a large school [illegible]. Terms $4,000 balance on bond and mortgage [illegible] exchange. Apply at No. 20 Dey-st. CHAS. PARKER.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible] opposite the Park. [illegible] near 5th-av. [illegible] near 5th-av. [illegible] between 5th and 6th avs. [illegible] between 5th and 6th avs. [illegible] between 4th and 5th avs. [illegible] between 5th and 6th avs.
Apply to F. A. LEHMAN, No. 366 4th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO VERY [illegible] cottage houses, one with two lots, situated on the west side of Classon-av., between Putnam and Fulton avs.; also two on Washington-av. between Fulton and Lafayette avs. Terms easy. Apply to A. B. ENGLAND, Washington-av., fifth house north of [illegible].

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FIVE new first-class cottages on the east side of Clinton-st., [illegible] between Fulton and De Kalb avs.; also one on [illegible] in rear of the above; only a few steps from [illegible]. Apply to W. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 [illegible], New-York, or to T. W. LOWE, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—The four-story high-stoop, brown-stone [illegible] newly and handsomely furnished throughout, for sale cheap, as the owner is going abroad. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement brick house on 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in good order, and pays 10 per cent.; price $5,000. Inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 31 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DA[illegible], Jeweler, No. 408 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET [illegible] of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 [illegible].

FOR SALE—THREE NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES at Central Morrisania on Madison-av., between 11th and 12th sts., or would exchange for productive property, cash and $2,000 to $3,000 cash. Apply at No. 61 Chambers-st., [illegible] office, first floor. D. H. SOUTHWICK.

TO CARMEN—FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, a house, two lots and stable. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 280 Dean-st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Times Building, on Park, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—UNTIL THE FIRST OF NEXT JUNE, the [illegible] office now occupied by the [illegible] at No. 6 Times Building. It consists of two [illegible] oil-cloth on the floor, is warmed by steam-heaters, and is furnished with a gas-pipe. The [illegible] the time mentioned will be sold for a moderate [illegible] to any lawyer or agent, and the furniture permitted [illegible] the subscriber being about to move. At the [illegible] of the present lease there will be no difficulty in [illegible]. Apply to F. H. LUDLOW, No. 83 Clinton-[illegible], after 4 P. M., or by letter at the Times Office.

TO LET—ON 26TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV., a four-story brown-stone English basement; also, a [illegible] brown-stone, in West 28th-st., near 6th-av., a three-story brick, near 2d-av., also, a four-story [illegible] near Broadway; also, a cottage in [illegible], and several others; rents from $300 to $1,000. [illegible] JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ONE FLOOR, UNOBSTRUCTED 75 FEET [illegible] gas and Croton, high ceiling; another 75x75 [illegible] billiard room, or club meeting; 3 fine [illegible] all in one room, and a rat-proof [illegible]. All new and ready to occupy. Situated [illegible]. Key at No. 10 4th-av. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON [illegible] Broadway, (No. [illegible]) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte [illegible], Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible] No. [illegible] Forsyth-st. Also, three two-story and basement brick houses, corner of 84th-st. and 1st-av. [illegible] W. FANNING, No. 269 Bowery.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—EAST 22D-st., near [illegible], to a private family only; three stories, three parlors deep; Croton and gas in every story, [illegible] in perfect order; furniture nearly new. Apply from [illegible].

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brick house No. 236 West 22d-st., pleasantly situated, and replete with modern improvements. Rent, to a good tenant, $650. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—[illegible] feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 60 and 64 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 [illegible].

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A GENTLEMAN with a small family, where the rent would be taken in [illegible] board. The best of references given. Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE a well-furnished house between 3d and 6th avs., and [illegible] sts. Address R. W. KINDALL, No. 38 [illegible].

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, A FURNISHED house, from 1st November to 1st May next; [illegible] would be carefully used. Address C. R. S., Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The [illegible] is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; [illegible] around the house are handsomely laid out [illegible] with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees [illegible] &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WRAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. [illegible] and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

TO LEASE—A LARGE, MODERN, WELL-BUILT house, with every convenience, built for owner's own use, situate at Orange, N. J.; convenient and healthy neighborhood, together with stable, and 6 acres of land, well laid out, fruit, forest and evergreen trees in abundance, and fine garden. To a reasonable tenant the property will be leased from 1st of November on favorable terms, and part of the furniture sold. Address S. S. S., Box No. 3,147 Post-Office.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main [illegible] of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having [illegible] and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. [illegible], No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, [illegible] No. 32 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable [illegible] together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet [illegible] and about 200 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. [illegible], No. 32 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A [illegible] desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES S. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

FURNITURE.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE in the latest and most fashionable styles, of warranted material and workmanship, at as low prices as any establishment in the City, at J. S. PRESDEE'S manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed to go out of town.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, ornamented in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 359 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES. Cottage bedsteads, new styles, $4; cribs, cradles, [illegible] &c., [illegible] variety and lowest prices, at WALKER'S, No. 636 Broadway, [illegible] below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

NEWEST STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. [illegible]-st., New-York. A large supply kept on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at prices from $25 and upwards. [illegible] WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 33,) four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

[illegible] & JAMES, [illegible] Stationers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, [illegible] orders respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell the following described Stocks at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, at 12½ o'clock, by order of the Executors of the estate of Alexander M. L. Scott, deceased:

100 shares	Manhattan Gas Light Co.	$50 each
100 shares	Manhattan Gas Light Co., scrip	25 each
[illegible] shares	Greenwich Bank	25 each
[illegible] shares	Broadway Bank	25 each
20 shares	American Exchange Bank	100 each
24 shares	Bank of North America	100 each
100 shares	People's Bank	50 each
50 shares	Merchants Exchange Bank	50 each
5 shares	New-York County Bank	100 each
100 shares	Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.	30 each
50 shares	North River Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
50 shares	Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
20 shares	Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
20 shares	People's Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
250 shares	Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
101 shares	Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.	17 each
50 shares	Broadway Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
20 shares	Chicago & Rock Island R.R.	100 each

$500 Third-av. Railroad, 1st mort. 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad, 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds, due 1860, interest June and December.
$500 Illinois Central R.R., 7 ⅌ cent. Construction Bonds, due 1875, interest April and October.

W. B. Wescott, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock. With a very large and valuable collection of elegant statues, marble groups, rare paintings, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 128 West 21st-st., a few doors from 6th-av., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, &c.; splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed from the house immediately. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 20 mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained of John Vogt & Co., No. 30 John-st., near William, and at the house on the morning of the sale.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway:

Trace Chains,	English Razors,
Table and Dessert Cutlery,	Pocket Knives,
Scissors and Shears,	Gimblets and Augers,
Guns,	Shoe-bolts,
Shovels and Spades,	Files,
Curry Combs,	Porcelain Door Plates,
Drum Bottles,	Clocks.

Also, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

Also, TOYS—An invoice of French and German Toys and fancy goods.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., at auction, at No. 41 Lafayette-place, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, and if not sold on that day, to be continued on FRIDAY, 22d—consisting of rosewood and mahogany chairs, arm chairs, sofas and lounges, in crimson, satin damask and tapestry, Wilton and English Brussels medallion carpets, mahogany extension tables, rosewood inlaid with satinwood, agate and marble-top centre tables, secretaries, bookcases, bureaus, wardrobes, gilt and bronze gas fixtures and mantel ornaments, scagliola pedestals, French clocks, oil-cloths, French China tea and dinner sets, cut glass-ware, mahogany, French and carved bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.; a large number of mantel and pier glasses and mirrors of the best French plate, piano, a very rare and choice collection of valuable oil-paintings by celebrated artists; a superb painting, "Death of Tancredi," by Guercino; also, a number of fine pictures, to which particular attention is invited. An extensive assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., a few days before the sale.

B. A. Chilton, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE contents of the Empire Livery Stables, No. 437 4th-st., near 2d-av., at auction, by COLE & CHILTON, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. The articles consist, in part, of the following, viz.: 4 coaches, 11 top wagons, 3 road wagons, 3 rockaways, 4 sets of coach harness, 16 collars, 14 robes, 15 straps of bells, 17 sets of single harness, 4 sets light double harness, 7 sleighs, 1 large sleigh, 3 poles, 10 blankets, 9 sheets, 30 fly-nets, 3 saddles and bridles, 1 set brass-mounted harness, 1 cart, 1 set cart harness, 2 iron bedsteads and bedding, office furniture and whips.

Also, the lease of the premises, having about 3 years to run.

HORSES.

Fifteen horses, of different sizes and colors.

Together with all other property belonging to said stables. Terms cash. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 45 Nassau-st. ALFRED DICKINSON, Receiver.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—THE PROPERTY OF J. E. COOLEY, ESQ., WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the private stables No. 3 West 13th-st., a stylish pair of bay horses, perfectly kind and gentle in any harness, a superb coupé; a well-lighted family carriage, a barouche, barouche wagon, double sleigh, made by Goold, of Albany; carriages, made by the best City makers, together with harness, blankets, robes, &c., all in good order. Terms cash, and deliverable immediately after the sale. Stable to let.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, OCT. 15, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 229 Broadway, a large assortment of household cabinet furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites in plush and brocatel, marble and plain top bureaus, in rosewood, mahogany and walnut; bookcases, secretaries and wardrobes, music stands, corner stands, etageres, &c.; also, a large stock of iron bedsteads and hat stands, mantel, square and pier glasses, &c.; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side, sofa and pier tables, mattresses, palliasses, extension dining tables in oak, walnut, &c., of all sizes. Catalogues ready.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., positive sale of elegant jewelry of entirely new designs of mosaics, cameos, enamel and carbuncle, comprising sets of pins and earrings, bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, seals, stone rings, stud sets, sets of studs and sleeve buttons; also, elegant double time-keepers, chronometers, patent and detached lever watches; also, gold guard and vest chains, chatelaines, &c.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SET OF SILVER SERVICE, PARLOR SUITES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Court-st. and Carroll-place, Brooklyn, all the rich rosewood and mahogany furniture, together with one very superior piano-forte, with pearl keys, full 7-octave; silver ware, &c., &c., excepting only the carpets and oil-cloths. Catalogues early this morning, and sale positive, as the house is sold.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a chestnut mare, 16 hands high, very good traveler in single or double harness, and would make an excellent brood mare. Also, a fine chestnut horse, over 16 hands high, very stylish action, kind and gentle in single or double harness.

Also, a set of single harness, whip, &c.

The above to be sold without any reserve.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE OF ELEGANT AND well-made cabinet furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., embracing a well-selected stock of parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut, en suite, and otherwise. For particulars, see catalogue on morning of sale.

Ferd & Cole, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.—On SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood chairs, sofas and etageres; mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, bedding, bookcases, fancy chairs, marble-top centre and side tables, wash stands, glass and China ware; also, one rosewood piano, and lot of books. ALFRED HORTON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 15, inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a long-tail bay mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high; warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle every way; also, several top and road wagons.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., TRADE SALE ROOM NO. 13 PARK-ROW.—FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 6½ o'clock, bookseller's stock of valuable library copies of standard works in general literature, and a large assortment of scientific, classical and school books, &c. Also, a collection of superfine imported and domestic staple and fancy stationery, &c.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant long tail black horse, 16 hands, 7 years old, and warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle, and to trot in 3½ minutes.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, Friday, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a long tail bay Morgan horse, 5 years old, 15½ hands, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way; fine driver.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FRENCH CLOCKS.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an entire invoice of about 150 French bronze and ormolu clocks, with shades and stands, to be sold without reserve.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGNEE.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $500 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Sept. 14, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 28th of October, inst., at the same hour and place. Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford. A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank. Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF J. B. MORTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky.

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents. NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London. For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 32
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	33
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown	07
Schwars, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	07
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 6, 1854, unknown	6 35
DIVIDENDS.	
Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hermann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858. WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858.—Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.

The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.

Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858. FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, WILLIAM A. JUDD, } Receivers.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, R. B. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST—(THE LEGAL rate in Michigan) will be paid for a loan of $5,000 for five years, on first-class business property in the city of Detroit worth $15,000. Interest and principal will be made payable in *New-York*. For further information apply to A. W., No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE New-Jersey Zinc Company will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 2d Nov. next, inclusive, in consequence of the annual election for Directors. A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS purchased by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Notes and Drafts collected on all parts of the United States.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 11, 1858.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Borden, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 12, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 11, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 13, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 12, 11 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 15, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 14, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 15, 12½ P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S stages for Squan; also, stages to all parts of the country.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE leaves Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 12 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northport, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson, returning opposite days. JOY POST, Agent, No. 28 South-st.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR.—Berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M. and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER MATAMORA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from foot of Jay-st., at 7 A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz.:

PRINCE ALBERT	T. J. WATERS	Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE	E. COURTENAY	Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC	WM. C. THOMPSON	Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 13.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York
ARIEL ......Oct. 30.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.
VANDERBILT ......Nov. 27	Dec. 25.	Dec. 29.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

TO SAIL FROM NEW-ORLEANS ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, AT 8 A. M.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, *R. W. Shufeldt, Commander,*

Will sail for Minatitlan as above, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful, light-draught iron passenger steamer SUCHIL, up the Coatzacoalcos River, and by stages overland to Ventosa; from thence to San Francisco in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels.

THROUGH TO CALIFORNIA IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first and second cabin and steerage passengers, apply at the office of the LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY, No. 45 Carondelet-st.

The QUAKER CITY will hereafter leave New-Orleans semi-monthly.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Clipper ship CREST OF THE WAVE, Collet Master, at Pier No. 27, East River, is taking in last of her cargo, and if fair weather will be full by SATURDAY, Oct. 16.

Shippers are requested to complete their engagements. The splendid small clipper ship IVANHOE will follow the CREST OF THE WAVE, and have prompt dispatch. Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., 2d floor.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.

FOX LINE.

The elegant A 1 clipper-ship GRAY FEATHER, 1,000 tons burden, will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.

KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.

Price of Passage.

Steerage	$75
Second cabin saloon	100
Deck cabin forward house	125
First cabin saloon	150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.
U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.
The Steamship NASHVILLE,
L. M. Murray, Commander,

Will leave from Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION will succeed on Wednesday, Oct. 20.

Through tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above:

To Montgomery	$25
To Atlanta	23
To Augusta	20

NOTICE.—The 20 ⅌ cent. additional heretofore charged on freight will be discontinued, the Quarantine restrictions now being removed.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. Woodhull, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $30; Atlanta, Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $25; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parrish, will leave on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA, having superior state-rooms, will sail from Philadelphia, for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock.

The steamship KEYSTONE STATE will sail, as above, for Charleston, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, No. 329 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMship PARKERSBURG, Captain Wm. Powell, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance ¾ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 85 West-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 30 Cortlandt-st., (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858: Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at

3:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

6:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.	
11:30 A. M. White Plains,	do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge,	do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains,	do. do.

5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.

5:45 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:20 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 9 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 9:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 2, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., for Yaphank.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:30 P. M., for Hempstead.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:25, 7:30 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through, in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 41 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 8 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. *They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.* Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $3 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most refined treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 33 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 500 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. 423 Broadway, New-York.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent cure of private diseases. *Sure cure, his Unfortunate's friend, and other remedies,* price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Office 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway. Consultation by letter through Box No. 260 Post-Office.

ALLSOP'S CELEBRATED ALE.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with this delightful tonic beverage, in kegs of 3, 5 or 10 gallons each, from the Ale and Wine Vaults, No. 15 Wall-st. Samples on draught. O. E. MENDUM.

THE OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—The subscribers can now furnish this celebrated remedy to druggists at the lowest wholesale prices. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE ARE DISAPPOINTED OF A CURE BY NOT CALLING ON DR. HUNTER AT FIRST, THE HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY. ESTABLISHED IN 1834. FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE. PRIVATE CONSULTATION—DR. HUNTER Has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effect of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO INSPECTORS, CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS OF [illegible] term of Election of the [illegible] VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth and XIIth Wards [illegible] notified to appear at the office of the County Clerk on Wednesday, the 20th inst., between the hours of [illegible] and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by [illegible] XIIIth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the same hours. The Canvassers of the 1st, 2d, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth and XIth Wards are requested to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Friday, the 22d inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law. The Canvassers of the XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Saturday, the 23d inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1858.

UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that, by an act of the Legislature, [illegible] per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on [illegible] next, in addition to five per cent. [illegible].

Water-rents are payable on May 1 in each year in advance, and the penalties on unpaid rents attach with equal certainty on the 1st of August and November thereafter.

It must be desirable to every owner to preserve his property from being returned to the Collector of Arrears, which, if not redeemed, will be sold according to law.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—I HAVE THIS day received the books enabling me to collect the taxes of 1858. A long delay having occurred, I would most respectfully urge upon the tax-payers the necessity of an early call at this office. The law compels me to charge [illegible] per cent. on all taxes unpaid on Dec. 1.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS E. [illegible], Executor, and MARY E. BAY, Executrix of Sarah L. Briggs, deceased, ag't JEROME [illegible] NETT B. ADRAIN, JOHN A. MACHADO, [illegible] Seney, John Dunham, William A. [illegible], G. Ogden, Jr., Julius Beppermann, Edward H. [illegible], Christian B. Sloane, Benjamin B. Allen, John [illegible], Public Registered Officer of the Royal Bank of [illegible], George W. Wright, The State Bank of Troy, [illegible] per, James B. Cunningham, Michael J. [illegible], W. Wheelock, James Ahnen, Walter W. [illegible], W. Prentice, Benjamin Salter, Jr., David [illegible], John Rickard, Charles H. Oley, John C. [illegible], Puffer, George W. Clark, Cornelius Dubois, [illegible] Vandervoort, Edward W. Tiers, Francis H. [illegible], M. White, Edward W. Hudson, Assignee of John A. Machado, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl, The [illegible] Company, Theobald C. Jung. Summons: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy, if demanded, will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within [illegible] days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, or within twenty days after service of a copy of said complaint, if such copy be demanded within twenty days after service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The amended complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1858. Dated New-York, May 5, 1858.

BETTS, ROBINSON & BETTS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 22 Wall-st., N. Y.

To the Parties Defendants. o1-lawtw*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY K. SHELDON, WILLIAM [illegible] HOYT and EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK, plaintiffs, against GOHLSTON POPPLEWELL, GEORGE M. SWIFT and JAMES A. DAVIS, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-[illegible] cents, with interest from May 4, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1858.

W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of September, 1858. a10-law6wF* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of EDWARD NEVILLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by Elizabeth V. Neville and Daniel O'Conor, the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 27th day of September, A. D., 1858.

ELIZABETH V. NEVILLE and DANIEL O'CONOR, the Administrators of Edward Neville, deceased.

O1-law6wF* RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, [illegible], deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1858.

EDWIN A. OELRICHS, HENRY PALMER, HENRY MEIGS, Jr. } Executors, &c.

a6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX. McCUE, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated June 28, 1858.

CATHARINE HARVEY, ALEXANDER McCUE, EDWARD HARVEY, } Executors.

jy2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 28, 1858.

au28-law6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1858.

HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.

jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, EDWARD S. CLARK, HENRY J. CLARK, } Executors.

au20-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, Jr., at No. 130 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 3, 1858.

HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, Administratrix. WILLIAM STEBBINS, Jr., Administrator.

s10-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 189 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, Ex'r.

o1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER P. [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. [illegible] st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 28, 1858.

ap30-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, October 27th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the new Ward School-house in [illegible] street, in said Ward, with desks, chairs, settees, &c., pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. The Ward officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE, Chairman.

WILLIAM DEALING, Jr., Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

NO. 72 BROADWAY.

H. S. LANSING & CO., HAVING MADE ARrangements with the U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, for their freight, will dispatch a PARCEL EXPRESS on SATURDAY NEXT. All kinds of Packages and Specie forwarded to HAVRE and PARIS, and other cities in EUROPE, at reduced rates.

Heavy freight received till 5 P. M. on Friday, Oct. 15. Samples and Packages until 9 A. M. on day of sailing.

French and Sterling Bills, also Exchange on Hamburg, for sale at our Banking Office, No. 56 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES And Combination Cushions, protected by letters patent, dated: Feb. 19, 1856. Oct. 28, 1856. Dec. 8, 1857. Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Manufactory, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, New-York. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President [illegible] in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor in relation to certain water grants on the North River, between Hammond and [illegible] streets.

The Special Committee in relation to receiving expressions of gratitude from the Venezuelan Convention, for the manner in which General PAEZ was received in the City, reported in favor of meeting the delegation from the Convention, in the room of the Board of Councilmen, on Monday next, at 3 P. M.—the Mayor to preside. The report was adopted, and sent to the Councilmen for confirmation.

The report of the Committee on Finance, with an ordinance to authorize the issue of an additional sum of [illegible] of the Central Park Improvement Fund, was received and laid over.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of authorizing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare the necessary papers to convey certain property to the New-York State Women's Hospital, was received and adopted.

A report was adopted denying the application of the school officers of the Nineteenth Ward for a site for the erection of a new School-house without expense to the Board of Education.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department, authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Superintendent of Fire Associations in this City was received and laid over.

The following communication was received, and ordered to be printed in the minutes:

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. [illegible]-street, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your resolution, asking by what authority I had charge of, and placed the various fire apparatus in the American Institute Fair, on [illegible], I respectfully refer you to the revised ordinances of the Fire Department, page 340, which is in the following words: (The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall have charge of,) oversee and superintend the constructing and repairing of Fire Engines, Hose Carriages, Hook and Ladders, Hose and other machines and apparatus for the use of the Fire Department." Very respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday evening, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A great number of reports and resolutions were laid over. They had relation chiefly to sewers in various localities.

IN THE MATTER OF TERENCE FARLEY.

A communication was received from the Comptroller to the effect that Terence Farley had not repaid the sum overpaid to him upon his contract for the erection of a sewer in Fifty-first-street, as follows:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

To the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the following resolution, namely: "Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to report to this Board, at its next stated meeting, whether Terence Farley has settled with the Finance Department for the overpayment made to said Farley, in a settlement with him Dec. 4, 1855, for building a sewer in Fifty-first-street," the Comptroller respectfully reports that Terence Farley has not settled with the Finance Department for the overpayment referred to in the resolution. Mr. Farley called at the office this day, and stated to the Comptroller and Street Commissioner that, if the Street Commissioner would send his surveyor to measure the jobs on which he claims he is entitled to large amounts, he would settle and receipt for the overpayment on sewer in Fifty-first-street, whatever it may be. Respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

This communication was accepted, and Councilman [illegible] then called up a former resolution directing the Comptroller to retain the sum of $4,308 45, with interest from Dec. 4, 1855, on the contract above alluded to, which resolution was adopted.

A further batch of papers possessing no general interest were disposed of and laid over, or referred to Committees. They had relation chiefly to the formation of sidewalks, flagging, and similar matters.

The Board refused to concur with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Comptroller to withdraw the advertisements for the sale of the lease of Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the appointment of polling places in the various Districts.

GENERAL PAEZ.

A communication was made from the Special Committee, advising that the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen meet in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen on Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, and that his Honor, the Mayor, be requested to preside on the occasion, for the purpose of receiving from the Commissioners the thanks of the Venezuelan Government, as proposed in the communication of the Mayor. The Board concurred.

[illegible] debate arose upon the question of the appropriation of $500 each to the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen for their services as Health Commissioners. Laid on the table.

TAXING THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen came up for concurrence relative to the taxing of the City railroads. It was moved to amend so that a tax of $75 should be levied on large cars and $37 50 on one-horse cars running below Forty-second-street.

Councilman BRADY strongly advocated a tax of $100 upon each and every railroad car, or a sum as near to that as he could obtain. It would yield an immense revenue to the City, and the railroads were a monopoly, their cars occupying much space on the leading thoroughfares.

Councilman CROSS opposed any such tax. The railroads of the City were already taxed upon the amount of their capital.

Councilman ARCULARIUS moved that the matter be made special for Monday. Lost.

On vote, the motion to amend was lost.

Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and the paper laid on the table.

Some other routine matters were disposed of and the Board adjourned to Monday.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The annual session of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York was held at Columbian Hall, in this City, on last Wednesday afternoon and evening. There was a larger attendance of representatives than there had been for several years past, and the reports indicated a condition of high prosperity.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

G. W. P.—Henry A. Guild, of Poughkeepsie.
G. W. A.—Mathew Pattison, of Brooklyn.
G. Scribe—J. Davies, No. 112 Nassau-street, New-York.
G. Treasurer—William H. Armstrong, No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York.
G. Chaplain—John Miller, of No. 31.
G. Con.—P. W. P. Heighway, of No. 4.
G. Sen.—Wm. Gordon, of Albany, No. 24.

The Quarterly Sessions of 1859 were appointed to be held as follows: January, in Brooklyn; April, in New-York; and July at Bellport, Suffolk County.

The following were elected representatives to the National Division, which meets in Philadelphia on the 2nd June, 1859: P. G. W. P.'s George Hall, Theodore L. Cuyler, A. D. Wilson, W. H. Dikeman, A. C. Flanagan, John Reid, H. Lloyd, H. S. Allen, Wm. H. Armstrong, H. Hagner and G. W. P. Henry A. Guild; also, P. G. W. A.'s Alexander Campbell, John Sherry, Samuel Inslee, E. Jacobs, Jno. Davies, C. A. Gerdiner, and G. W. A. Pattison; also, Past G. S. Edgerley.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The entire amount of the stakes, $5,000, dependent upon the result of the fast-approaching fight for the championship of America, between Messrs. MORRISSEY and HEENAN, having been duly deposited in the hands of the appointed stakeholder, the representatives of these two parties met in this City on the morning of Saturday, the 9th inst., to toss for choice of battleground in Canada. MORRISSEY was represented by Mr. JOHN. PERRIN, and the Benicia Boy by Mr. JAS. HUGHES. The toss was won by the former, thus giving MORRISSEY the privilege of selecting the ground. In accordance with the terms of the articles of agreement, Mr. PERRIN immediately informed the representative of the Benicia Boy of the spot Mr. MORRISSEY had selected, and which is about eighty miles distant from Buffalo. Of course the precise locality will not be made public until near the day, but all parties desirous of being present at the fight can ascertain the whereabouts at any of the principal sporting houses in Buffalo, the night previous. Buffalo, of course, will be the rendezvous on the occasion; steamers will be chartered for the voyage, and a reasonable rate of tariff fixed, so that all parties may have an opportunity of witnessing this important fight.—*Clipper.*

Police Intelligence.

[illegible] ROWDIES ON A SPREE.—A gang of young rowdies, about a dozen in number, Wednesday evening, had a lively time in the Twenty-second ward. They visited various porter-houses, drank freely, sometimes paying for their drinks, and sometimes compelling the landlord to stand treat, and at each place, by their noisy and insolent conduct, made themselves remarkably unwelcome and obnoxious. While standing at the corner of Forty-first-street and [illegible]-avenue, meditating where next to go and what [illegible] to perpetrate, a dispute arose among [illegible] With persons of their confirmed rowdy character [illegible] with the amount of whisky each had [illegible], from disputations words to violent blows was but a momentary transit. First, clubs and stones were freely used and uttered and soon revolvers and knives were brought into action. Unfortunately the Twenty-second Ward Police heard of the fight, and on their arrival at the scene arrested the entire gang and took them to the Station-house. A sad, sorry and bloody spectacle they were. Only two were found to be seriously injured. Edward Sealey was dangerously stabbed in the right thigh and [illegible] exhibited a savage knife cut across [illegible]. A Police-Surgeon attended to the injured [illegible] a Police Magistrate locked them all up for examination.

[illegible] SWINDLERS.—This morning Officers Cornell, Lee and Dingley, of the Harbor Police, boarded the steamship *Baltic*, lying in the East River, bound to Glasgow, and through the request of five of the passengers took them ashore, they having stated that they purchased tickets for a steamer, and were put on board of the above ship. The following are the names of the swindlers: J. Glover, No. 151 Cedar-street; F. F. Fowler, corner Chambers and West streets; and McDonald and Brench, corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets. They had their money refunded, amounting to $136.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward, yesterday arrested Margaret Redden, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 142 Greene-street; and Catharine Tallman, of No. 146 in the same street, upon a similar complaint. The accused were taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and gave bail in $500 each to answer the charge.

Sabbath Disturbances Up Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Captain COULTER, in a communication in this morning's TIMES, intimates that there must be a mistake in the assertion that a house of worship had been silenced by the noise of music and carousing in its immediate vicinity. If the Captain will walk up the Eighth-avenue next Sunday, to within two or three doors of Fifty-fourth-street, he will find a Presbyterian place of worship, and if he walks a few rods further, to the upper corner of Fifty-fourth-street, he will find in "FLEET's old house," a German lager bier and dancing establishment, in full blast. There, half a dozen sturdy Teutons blow away as if for dear life, and the noise of shuffling and dancing, and the clanging of lager-bier glasses, is the only thing that breaks the silence of the Sabbath in that usually quiet neighborhood. If a minister could preach within a few rods of a concert like that and be intelligible, he must be gifted with extraordinary lungs, or his hearers with an unusually fine sense of hearing. It was bad enough to have the Sunday newsboys bawling their wares in church doors, but when it comes to the horrid grunting of trombones and the screeching of clarionettes and piccolos, then it is beyond all endurance. I am rather fond of music myself, and don't object to a quadrille sometimes, and count myself none the worse as a Christian on that account, but there is a time and a place for everything, and as for a sermon on the atonement, and a string of Strauss' waltzes striving for the mastery, it don't quite fall in with my taste. I like one thing at a time. The fact is, these dance-houses, on the Sabbath, are an abominable nuisance, and it is most time they were abated. As I sit in my own parlor, in Fifty-fourth-street, on a quiet Sabbath afternoon, the noise of three different places, in different directions, comes flooding in upon me much to the annoyance of my family and friends. One place is on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, another on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, and another near the Ninth-avenue, a few blocks further up. If Capt. COULTER will but explore the neighborhoods up here a little better, and continue his diligence in protecting churches from annoyance, he will render himself a very useful and worthy man, and increase his popularity in the

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116 to 119, 121 to 124, 1, 13, 99, 161.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 186, 241, 96, 110, 179, 72, 156½, 177, 343, 365, 345, 368, 349½, 350, 352 to 356, 358, 359, 361, 363 to 368.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1783, 430, 1762, 144, 1799, 1800, 1686, 1666, 296, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1675, 1713, 1254. *Part II.*—Nos. 1802 to 1812, 1815 to 1819.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—1161, 1675, 1627, 1407, 2005, 2168, 2540, 2774, 2673, 3063, 3166, 3561, 3624, 3936, 3946, 4117, 4146, 4580, 4764, 4822, 4786, 4830, 4872, 4873, 4902, 5000, 5021, 5030, 5048, 5076, 5077, 5092, 5165, 5181, 5039, 3221, 5234, 5300, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5045, 5646, 5647. *Part II.*—As before. *Part III.*—Nos. 1824, 1374, 1876, 1678, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Oct. 14.

Before Judge Noah Davis, Jr.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Cornelius H. Van Ness vs. James H. Holt.—This suit is brought to obtain $10,000 damages for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. The defendant, on the 15th of March, went before Justice WELSH and charged the plaintiff with having stolen a gold watch and other property. The defence admits having made the charge, but says that after an examination the Justice discharged the plaintiff; and that he made the complaint in good faith. The case was given to the Jury, who were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

DECISIONS.

The President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. James Ray and others.—Motion denied.

The same vs. The same.—The case referred to the Hon. Michael Ulshoeffer, unless the defendants in ten days serve an admission to the sale of the goods, &c., as stated in complaint.

The same vs. Joseph Stackpole.—Referred to the same referee.

James Myers and others vs. Wm. E. Stewart and others.—Injunction dissolved, with leave to plaintiff to apply for another order on new papers, and proceedings stayed for three days.

In the Matter of the Application of Patrick Burns.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Charles H. Frost vs. Robert Gilmore and others.—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide the event.

John H. Schwartz vs. Saml. B. Postley.—Motion denied; costs to abide the event.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS—INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

The People, &c., ex rel. Thomas McSpedon and Charles W. Baker, vs. The Board of Supervisors.—The defendants having put in and filed their return to the alternative mandamus in this cause, and the plaintiffs having moved to discontinue the suit, on motion of Fullerton & Ding, attorneys for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that they have leave to discontinue this cause, on payment of the defendants' costs; and it is hereby further ordered that the injunction in this case be vacated and dissolved.

[Advertisement.]

NURSERY OF PARSONS & CO.—During a recent visit to this celebrated nursery at Flushing, Long Island, we observed many objects of interest. It is well known as one of the best in this country. It occupies about one hundred acres of land. A larger portion than in most nurseries is devoted to ornamental trees, evergreens, &c. There is a propagating house of 100 feet long, and several thousand feet of cold frames and pits, belonging to the hardy department; in addition to which there is a grapery 120 feet long; a house 40 feet long and 20 wide for stove plants and orchids; one for rhododendrons, azaleas and camelias, 100 feet long, and another for camelias exclusively, the same length; one for Ericas, Epacris, Borronias, Aphelexis, and New-Holland plants, 100 feet long; another of the same length for geraniums, roses and calceolarias; one of 50 feet for azaleas, daphnes and green-house plants; and one 46 feet for bulbs. Connected with this department there is a 100 feet propagating house, and about 400 running feet of brick and stone cold pits. These structures, and the open ground contain perhaps the largest collection of Rhododendrons, Stuartias, *Andromeda arborea, &c.*, in this country. The cultivation of rare plants, and those of difficult propagation, distinguishes this establishment; and we observed that the grafting of evergreens was conducted with great success. We observed in flower the *Lilium giganteum*, a new plant from the Himalayan Mountains—so far as we aware, the first that has bloomed in this country.—*The Country Gentleman.*

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT PATENT CASE.

The United States Court at Philadelphia, yesterday, decided that the Stainthorp patent for the candle-making machine is valid, and the Humiston machine is an infringement.

The case was argued at great length from models and experts, by Mr. HARDING, for the Patentee, and Mr. KELLER, for the users of the Humiston machine.

[Advertisement.]

There are some things about which we may be mistaken, but when we pronounce the excellent hats manufactured and sold by CHARLES P. MELLENEY, at No. 90 Fulton-street, the best and cheapest in the City, mistake is impossible, which fact a visit to his establishment will fully demonstrate.

CHARLES P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES FOR CARPETS.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets $1 50 per yard, Royal Velvets $1 12 and $1 25, Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; floor Oil-Cloths 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, rugs, table and piano covers, &c., extraordinarily low. ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands drop into the grave without a specific complaint—the premature victims of exhaustion. Yet when vital energy fails from any cause, these Pills will recuperate the system. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Political.

UNION OF AMERICANS AND REPUBLICANS.—The Conference Committees of the American and Republican Parties met last evening, when the Committee of the former proposed to give the latter the Congressman and County Clerk, and the Americans to have the balance of the offices. This was accepted by the Committee, and was subsequently ratified by the Congressional Conventions.

The Republicans nominated for Congress JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., and at about 12 o'clock last night a Committee, with about 200 members of the Ashland Club and SHELTON's Band, proceeded with transparencies and Roman candles, in procession, to the residence of the nominee, to notify him of the result of their deliberations.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District have placed HENRY R. PIERSON, Esq., in nomination. The American candidate is Mr. SAMUEL S. STEVENS. The District embraces the Second, Third and Fifth Wards.

The Catholic ladies of Brooklyn will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, during the coming week, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the liquidation of the debt yet remaining on the establishment of the Sisters of Visitation. Great effort is being made to make the fair a success—a result which, under the circumstances, is more than probable.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—OCT. 14.

Before Judge Brown, and Justices [illegible] and [illegible].

This Court reassembled this morning, when the following gentlemen were sworn as

GRAND JURORS:

CHARLES KELSEY, Foreman.

Wm. Glenn,	Geo. W. Jackson,	John Peters,
Bernard Boyle,	Josiah T. Smith,	Henry Taney,
Richard Whipple,	David B. Baylis,	Joseph H. Field,
Edward Grey,	Lyman Mason,	Jesse M. Folk,
Samuel Booth,	John C. Whitney,	Henry C. Taber,
Samuel G. Yates,	Rect. Woodworth,	Step. H. Cahoone.

After a brief charge the Jury retired and the Court adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 14.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	42 Sixth-av. R. R.	110
10,000 Miss. St. 6s. s30	87¾	1350 Reading Railroad	51½
3,000 do	87½	50 do b60	51½
15,000 do	87½	100 do b60	51½
5,000 do s10	87¾	200 do s30	51
2,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	94	300 do	51½
2,000 Cal. St. 7s, nwBs	86¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R. s30	56
1,000 Brook. Water L'n	99½	100 do s30	56¾
1,000 N.Y. Cen. RR. 6s	93	200 do b60	57¾
500 Erie RR. Bds. '75	34	50 do s10	57
1,000 Hud. River 3d Mt	70½	100 do	57¼
6,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	90	50 M.So.&N.Ind.R. s10	24½
1,000 Har. 2d m. Bds.	80	50 do	24¾
1,000 Goshen Br. Bds.	70	200 do b60	24¾
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds	73½	50 do	24¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89½	300 do	24¾
10,000 do	89	100 do s60	24¾
2,000 T. H. & A. 1st m.	62	222 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	66
3,000 La. C. & M. L. G. Bs	24½	425 do	65¾
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 2m. Bs	94½	50 do s10	65¾
2,000 Mich. So. 2d m. Bs	61½	100 do	65¾
20 Bk. of Commerce	103½	20 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	90
118 Broadway Bank	120	308 M.S. & N.Ia.G. Stock	50½
20 Ocean Bank	94½	50 do s10	50½
5 Amer. Ex. Bank	110½	50 do	50¾
30 Continental Bank	100	50 do	50¾
20 Park Bank	105	50 do s60	50½
200 Canton Co b60	20	100 do b30	51
20 La C. & Mil. R. R.	4½	150 do	51
160 do	4¾	250 do	51¼
50 Pacific M. St. Co.	104	50 do	51½
50 do	104½	250 do b60	51¾
50 do	105	50 do b7	51
330 do	105	50 do s10	51
100 do b60	105	50 Panama R. R. b60	117¼
125 do	104¾	100 do b60	117¾
100 Del. & H. C. Co. s60	99¾	160 do	117¾
50 New-Jersey Zinc	6	100 Ill. Central R.	79
5 Amer. Guano Co	10	152 do	78¾
200 Gardiner Gold Co	⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts'g. R.	7¾
375 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84¼	100 do	7¾
200 do b60	84¾	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	92
100 do b30	84¾	147 Gal. & Chic. R.	83¾
200 do s15	84¼	100 do b30	83¾
2250 do s60	84	100 do s10	83¾
100 do b40	84¾	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	34¾
100 do b10	84¾	100 do	34¾
350 do	84¾	700 do b60	35
300 Erie Railroad	16	100 do b60	35
100 Hud. River R. R.	28¼	100 do s30	34¾
730 Harlem Railroad	12¾	650 do s30	35
400 do	12¾	187 do	35
200 do b60	12¾	250 do s30	35
200 do b15	12¾	300 do s10	35¼
100 do b10	12¾	200 do	35¼
50 Mil. & Miss. R R	16¾	300 do	35¾
50 do b30	16½	200 do b60	35¾
50 do	16½	400 do b60	35¾

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Missouri St. 6s.	87¾	50 Mich. So. & N. I. g. s.	51½
11,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	92½	100 do snw	51½
7,000 Mic. So. Sin'g F Bs	73	100 do snw	51½
20,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	24¾	50 do snw	52
50 Pac. Mail St'shp Co.	105	100 do	52
200 do b60	105	100 do s60	51½
115 do	104¾	50 do buw	52½
20 Del. & Hud. Cnl Co	99¾	100 do	52¼
5 do	100	20 Cle. Col. & Cin. R. R.	92½
415 N. Y. Central RR.	84¾	75 Panama R. R.	117½
600 do b60	84¾	100 do b30	118
200 Harlem RR. s60	12¾	325 do	118
100 do	12¾	265 Galena & Chi. RR.	83½
500 do	12¾	50 do b10	83¾
200 Hud. Riv. R. R. b60	28¾	50 do b30	83¾
100 do s30	28¾	400 Clev. & Toledo RR.	35
10 Reading Railroad	51¾	350 do	34¾
100 Mich. Cent. R. R.	57	100 do s30	34¾
50 do s60	56¾	200 do b60	35¼
100 do b60	57	42 Chi. & R. I. RR.	66
100 Mich. So. & N. I. RR.	24¾	20 do	65¾
7 Erie Railroad	16¾	100 do s30	65¾
200 do	16	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Del. & Mil. R. 7s.	62½	5 Res. F. Ins. Co.	100½
1,000 Del. L. & W. R. 7s	80	15 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	104¾
5,000 R. & Miss. R. R. 8s	42½	80 LaC. & Mil. R. R.	4¾
5,000 Memphis City 6s	70	100 Continental Bank	100
2,000 M. & Ohio R. R. 8s	72½	5 Metropolitan Bank	110½
5,000 La C. & Mil. RR. 6s	5	130 East R. F. Ins. Co.	103½
6,000 C., St. P. & F. du Lac R. R. 7s	44	10 Fireman's F. Ins. Co	99
10 Marine Bank	85	40 Corn Ex. Ins. Co.	101
20 Am. Exchange Bk.	110½	30 National F. Ins. Co.	105
50 People's Bank	101	20 do	104¾
5 Com. Fire Ins. Co.	90	50 N. Y. Con. S. Co.	90
13 N. W. Ins Co	95	40 Penn Coal Co.	76½
20 Col. Fire Ins. Co	101½	75 Am. Coal Co.	p.s 87½
		12 N. Y. A. & B. T. Co.	44¾

THURSDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

The Stock market to-day has again proved its decided strength. The *Bear* account in the Street is, of course, disappointed. The slight pause on Tuesday was of too short duration for their purpose. This is nothing unusual. The *Bulls* have often suffered from similar hasty calculations, reversed. But one or two of our morning cotemporaries, who seem deeply imbued with the spirit of resistance to the rise, are also at fault. *They* solemnly declare, in nearly every daily report and notice of the market, that the public are not buying, and will not buy stocks. In other words, ought not to buy. Perhaps the advice is good. We have too much respect for our neighbors to doubt that it is well intended. We have not presumed to advise either way, content to record the progress of business as it is, and the financial calculations upon which its recent increase and buoyancy at the Brokers' Board are based. In adopting this, to us, very plain duty, we cannot, of course, ignore the fact that *somebody* must be buying, and that that somebody and his friends must have a larger confidence in the future of stock-values than is usually shown by the jobbers at the Board when the public wholly neglect the Stock Exchange to the tender mercies of a hard Money market and a whole swarm of very disinterested croakers. The Commission houses with whom we talk nearly all tell us that business is just now good—some of them say very good; the printed stock lists would say quite large. The money-lenders, who gather from our cotemporaries that this is all a mere Street movement—that stocks are coming in and the public selling *out*—are naturally puzzled that call loans remain so cheap and dull. They have kept a sharp look-out for the party made up (by Street rumor) at the Union Club, to buy *all* the Central offered under par, supposing they might need a little material help, "for a consideration;" but to no purpose. The supposed Broker of the Club seems as independent as a wood-sawyer, and the suspicion is afloat that his principals in Fifth-avenue must be in league with an indefinite number of small speculators all over the country, who are putting *their own money* into the Stock. In like manner, presuming that there is no outside speculation or investment purchases of State securities, and seeing that a million or more change hands every few days at the Board, they have sought to lend Mr. LITTLE and others the money supposed to be required for this heavy inside work, on Missouris, Virginias, &c., at respectable rates. But, in default of getting a better interest than 3 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, they have, in many instances, turned buyers themselves. We might thus illustrate the whole catalogue of income shares and bonds, and a good many whose dividends were temporarily suspended by the crisis, to be resumed in six, twelve, or eighteen months, as they became freed from their embarrassments, but sufficient has been said in proof that there is as little reason to doubt that the public are just now buyers of Stocks as there is to question the real significance of the accumulation of gold and the reduction of discounts in the money centres of the world.

The dealings at the Board opened firm on nearly all departments of the official list. The market, in the course of the day, took about 8,000 shares New-York Central at 84¼@⅜, cash and buyers' options, and 84, seller 60 days. A single house sold 3,000 shares on 60 days' option, in lots of 1,000 shares each, which were freely accepted, as well as sold, by strong parties. This large operation adds to the general interest in the present movement, while it reflects the increased magnitude of the business at the Board. In several of the Western stocks, the sales were equally important. About 6,000 shares Toledo changed hands at 34¾@35½@34¾ ₩ cent., and 5,000 Michigan Southern at 24¾@⅞ for the common, and 50½@51¼@52@52¼ for the preferred. Pacific Mail advanced to 105, and Panama to 118 ₩ cent. Michigan Central fully recovered the decline of yesterday, and Galena was steady at 83½ ₩ cent. The turn in Rock Island indicated at the close of business yesterday, was carried to 66 ₩ cent. cash, and 65¾@⅞ seller's option. The *Bear* account in the Stock continues open to a large amount, though the understanding is that a leading *Short* seller closed his operations in this direction several days ago. Reading was firmer and sold at 51¾ cash, with a diminished movement at the Second Board. The speculators in Harlem took fresh hold and paid as much as 12¾ again at the close. Delaware and Hudson advanced to par, and Pennsylvania Coal was held for an advance. In State Stocks, Missouris brought 87½ ₩ cent., closing 87¾; Louisianas advanced to 94, and Tennessees to 92 ₩ cent. There was a moderate business only in the Railway Bonds; Illinois Centrals 89½ cash, and Michigan Southern Railway Funds advanced to 73 ₩ cent.; the second mortgage of the same Company 61½ ₩ cent. The general market left off steady, after an aggregate business on a rising market, of something like 50,000 Shares, and $130,000 in Bonds. The New Federal Stock was in request at 104¼@104½ ₩ cent. The English mail by the *North Star* brings encouraging advices as to the prospects of of the Stock, after the first regular Coupon begins (in January) to run. In other American securities, Pennsylvania Central and Erie thirds Bonds are quoted better, and Illinois Central shares had advanced to 79@80 ₩ cent. A London banking authority says that the Bank of England may, possibly, purchase heavily in the Funds, instead of reducing the discount on mercantile bills. The London *Times*, of Sept. 29, on this subject, remarks:

"Many persons are disposed to expect a reduction in the Bank rate of discount on Thursday next, but the more general opinion is that it will be delayed for a week or fortnight. Judging from former figures, however, it may take place at any time. While the bullion shown in the last return was within £3,066,073 of the highest amount ever held, the total of unemployed notes was still nearer to the maximum, its difference from the largest within modern experience being only £1,276,270. It appears, moreover, that on each occasion of a reduction to 2½ ₩ cent. within the last 10 years, the bullion and reserve were both considerably short of the sums now in hand. When the step was taken in 1849 the bullion was £16,230,164, or £2,753,361 less than at present, while the reserve was £11,871,906, or £1,298,055 less. Again, in January, 1852, a similar movement was adopted, when the bullion stood at only £17,557,541, or 1,576,524 less, and the reserve at £11,767,860, or £1,157,490 less. Indeed at the time of the reduction to 2 ₩ cent. on the 22d of April, 1852, the reserve was at a point which contrasts still less favorably with that which has now accumulated, its amount being £11,560,205, compared with which there is at this moment an excess of £1,365,045. At that remarkable period even the bullion was not more than £453,605 above the amount presented last week. Consequently, however speedily the expected change may be announced, it will have been delayed beyond the period at which it would have been justified by former precedents.

There has been a general increase of animation in all departments of the Stock Exchange to-day, the investments of the public having been rather numerous. Consols opened at a further improvement of an eighth, and subsequently experienced another advance, which was firmly maintained at the close. The first transactions were at 97⅞@98, and the ultimate prices were 98⅛ for money, and 98¼@⅜ for the 12th of October. The rise during the present month, therefore, has been equal to nearly 2 ₩ cent., but the point now attained is not higher than that touched in May last, when the rate of discount was between 3 and 4 ₩ cent., and the bullion in the Bank was £3,000,000 below its present amount. Transactions in Consols, for the account, took place at that period at 98⅛. There was then, however, about one-half per cent. more dividend due than at present.

We are authorized to say for the owners that the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, of the Collins line, have *not* been sold for the Pacific service.

In the Discount Market to-day there is no change of rates, and outside of bank the offering of bills is moderate. Demand loans are 3@4 ₩ cent., and no very heavy transactions reported. The Exchange market has not yet been established for the next packet, the *Arago* for Havre and Southampton, to sail on Saturday. The *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, Oct. 2, and the *Star of the West* with the California mail of Sept. 20, are looked for to-night. The following is the Bank movement in the leading cities on the official returns of this week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Oct. 9	$123,006,310	$[illegible]	$26,170,506	$7,906,919
Boston, Oct. 11	55,098,616	21,945,068	8,601,953	6,956,384
Philadelphia, Oct. 11	25,243,997	17,224,619	7,102,209	2,804,600
New-Orleans, Oct. 2	17,470,562	16,161,814	11,163,318	6,733,197
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Oct. 9			11,476,647	
Total	$[illegible]	141,516,493	65,515,111	24,457,070
Last week	$[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of September, 1858, were $72,632 88
For the same month last year 65,220 80
Increase, 10 ₩ cent. $7,412 08

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

	Main Stem.	N. W. Va.	Wash. Branch.	Total.
For passengers	$71,335 12	$3,880 22	$32,909 26	$108,135 35
For freight	268,716 87	9,735 75	11,044 23	289,495 65
Total	$340,051 99	$13,615 97	$43,954 23	$397,621 86
Rec'pts' in 1857	403,331 12	—	43,008 50	455,339 62

American Bonds and British Rails.

From the London Times.

The following letter, in connection with the introduction of American Railway Bonds on the European markets, gives an illustration of the part occasionally taken by some of our large ironmasters in these transactions:

"SIR: Your remarks on the Atlantic and Great Western scheme, and the extraordinary success of the negotiators of the bonds, suggest the propriety of warning all parties, whom it may concern, of the gross unfairness too often perpetrated as between those who buy bonds with rails and those who buy them with money. The victims of delusive statements are apt enough to hurl reproaches on the Americans who misled them; but, as an Englishman, I am sorry to say that in many instances some English iron manufacturers are as culpable as the exaggerating sanguine Americans, and even more so, I think, as being, in fact, the principal, and the other only the accessory, in the deception practiced on the investors who buy the bonds for cash.

The following may be taken as an illustration of the way the business is done. The negotiator fixes his price—it would never do to have two prices—we will suppose his price to be 80 cents in the dollar. He approaches his iron friends, to whom he has been properly introduced; he cannot persuade them to take his bonds at 80 in payment for either all or part of the iron, if such iron be sold at fair market price; he cannot lower the price of his bonds, for that would spoil the proceeds of the money sales which have to be effected after a provisional purchase of the rails. What is to be done? The price of the rails must be raised sufficiently to meet the difficulty. By this simple process, easily concealed, all is made comfortable; the negotiator has made a great stride, has another excellent indorsement of himself and his scheme, has sold a great parcel of his bonds, and induces some great house which has not yet learned its lesson, to involve its own capital, or some agent, for a tempting commission, to involve his client's capital, in the purchase of the balance which, in consequence of the favorable purchase of iron, and the unprecedented cheapness and prospects of the road, are now 'quite a bargain.'

Let us analyse the purchase of bonds by the iron-maker, and that by the cash buyer. The price of the bonds I have supposed to be 80; the market value of rails shall be $32 a ton in England, the price of the actual sale $40 (not an unfair specimen,) and the actual cash cost of producing the rails $36; the terms of payment half in money, half in bonds, at 80:

100 tons of rails are sold, therefore, for	$4,000
Of which is payable in cash	2,000
Balance payable in bonds at 80	2,000
To pay which $2,000 requires in bonds	2,500
The cost of producing the rails is say	3,600
And the cash paid	2,000
This balance of $600 is the actual cost to the iron-manufacturer of his $2,500 of bonds.	$600

Thus the iron manufacturer runs no actual risk by his bargain beyond that involved in a purchase of bonds at 24 ₩ cent., while within a few days or weeks, some unhappy investors are induced, in entire ignorance of the ingenious arrangement which has been perpetrated, to buy exactly the same commodity at 80.

Such a system needs no comment: it only needs to be properly exposed. Most emphatically, then, should all investors in the bonds of railroads in embryo or in construction, in any foreign country, but particularly in the United States, be warned, before they buy, to sift thoroughly into the purchases of iron, that they may know whether or not the same sort of bonds as are offered to them at some apparently tempting price have not been previously negotiated, in fact and in substance, though not in words, at two-thirds, or a half, or one-third of the money.

Your obedient servant,

OBSERVER."

Alleghany County—Pittsburg City.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is one issue settled by the election on Tuesday, which, although presented for the time only as of local interest, is in fact hardly second in importance to any of the questions dividing parties in the State. We refer to the "Repudiation" doctrine set up in Alleghany County, and made the basis of a distinct organization. The City of Pittsburg and the County of Alleghany subscribed some years ago, as did our own city and districts, to the stocks of various railroad companies, and issued therefor their bonds, pledging without reserve the municipal "faith and property" for the payment of principal and interest. The bonds thus issued were placed in possession of the railroad companies, and by them negotiated, and are now held chiefly in this city and neighborhood, and to some extent in Europe. For two years the Railroad Companies paid the interest on the Bonds from their construction funds, thus standing between the city and county on one side, and the bondholders on the other. But within the past year, the construction funds were exhausted, and the work of the various companies stopped, so that the city and county were required to pay the interest, as in fact they should have done from the start, upon their own obligations. To this demand an opposition was raised, which has grown into the proportions of an organized Repudiation party, the principle of which is, to ignore the whole debt, and swindle the innocent holders of the Bonds, who bought them in the open market, at whatever market price. Meanwhile, the Railroads, so far as constructed, had added vastly to the value of property in Alleghany County, and very sensibly to its trade.

To the honor of a number of its citizens, this attempt, though hardly checked for a time, was met at the polls on Tuesday last. The Repudiationists had nominated candidates for every office, from Congressman to Councilman, pledged to nothing but resistance to taxation, thus inviting support from the tax-payer, who might, through the secrecy of the ballot box, evade his share of the municipal debts. Money was freely subscribed to establish and sustain a Repudiation newspaper, a few heavy property holders deeming it cheaper to spend thus, than to submit to rightful taxation. The scheme, however, has failed, and a majority of the people of Alleghany County and Pittsburg have repudiated Repudiation and all its abettors.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ HOLDERS OF WESTERN DIVISION BONDS, first mortgage, and of second mortgage Bonds of Racine and Mississippi Railroad, and of floating debt of said Company secured by said Bonds, are requested to meet at No. 44 Exchange-place, room No. 6, second floor, on Saturday Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock M., on business of utmost importance to their interest.

CURTIS B. RAYMOND, } Trustees.
MORRIS K. JESUP, }

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1858.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....THURSDAY, Oct. 14.

Messrs. BRUCE & CHILTON sold the following lots, the property of JOHN HOWLAND, Esq.:

Two lots north side of Eighty-fourth-street, 125 feet west of Broadway, JAMES MUNSEN, $505 each; one do. adjoining on the east, MR. CASSALIER, $510; one do. south side Eighty-fifth-street, 111.3 feet west of Broadway, $535; two do. adjoining on the west, STEWART C. MARSH, $505 each; one do. adjoining same, $530; one do. south side Eighty-seventh-street, 200 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, N. CHASE, $635; one do. on the northeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, GEO. H. PECK, $790; three do. adjoining, JAMES MUNSEN, $500 each; five do. on the south side of Eighty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, TIMOTHY BALDWIN, $490 each.

There were some sales yesterday by Messrs. LUDLOW & WILKINS, but the description of the property is so meagre and unsatisfactory that it is useless to report them.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale, for JAMES D. LAING, Esq., of one full lot south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 300 feet west of Seventh-avenue, for $6,500.

We also hear of the sale of two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 185 feet west of Third-avenue, for $700 each; J. D. PHILLIPS seller, DOROTHEA JENNEY, buyer.

Mr. BLEECKER has sent to us the following report of sales on the 12th and 13th instant:

2 lot n. e. cor. 5th-av. and 109th-st., 25x100 ft.	$1,600
2 lots e. side 5th-av., 25 ft. n. 109th-st., 25x100 ft. each	1,025
2 lots e. side 5th-av., 50 ft. s. 110th-st., 25x100 ft.	1,115
1 lot e. side 5th-av., 25 ft. s. 110th-st., 25x100 ft.	1,050
1 lot s. e. cor. 5th-av. and 110th-st., 25x100 ft.	1,400
1 lot n. side 109th-st., 100 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x100 ft.	510
2 lots n. side 109th-st., 125 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x100 ft. each	480
3 lots n. side 109th-st., 175 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x100 ft. each	460
1 lot s. side 110th-st., 100 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x100 ft.	500
1 lot s. side 110th-st., 125 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x100 ft.	445
1 lot s. side 110th-st., 150 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x100 ft.	425
2 lots s. side 110th-st., 175 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x100 ft. each	405
1 lot s. w. cor. 5th-av. and 113th-st., 25x100 ft.	1,375
1 lot n. w. cor. 5th-av. and 114th st., 25x100 ft.	1,265
1 lot w. side 5th-av., 25 ft. n. 114th-st., 25x100 ft.	965
1 lot w. side 5th-av., 50 ft. n. 114th-st., 25x100 ft.	935
2 lots w. s. 5th-av., 50 ft. s. 115th-st., 25x100 ft. each	900
1 lot w. side 5th-av., 25 ft. s. 115th-st., 25x100 ft.	905
1 lot s. w. cor. 5th-av. and 115th-st., 25x100 ft.	1,200
5 lots n. s. 114th-st., 100 ft. w. 5th-av., 25x100 ft., ea.	425
1 lot n. s. 114th-st., 225 ft. w. 5th-av., 25x100 ft.	40
2 lots n. s. 114th-st., 250 ft. w. 5th-av., 25x100 ft., ea.	40
2 lots n. s. 114th-st., 300 ft. w. 5th-av., 25x100 ft., ea.	40
2 lots s. s. 115th-st., 150 ft. w. 5th-av., 25x100 ft., ea.	35
1 lot s. s. 115th-st., 125 ft. w. 5th-av., 25x100 ft.	35
1 lot s. s. 115th-st., 100 ft. w. 5th-av., 25x100 ft.	42
Brown-stone house and lot No. 25 W. 36th-st.	12,100
1 house and ½ ac. ground, Stat. Is., Snug Harbor	6,150
1 lot n. e. c'r. 3d-av and 79th-st., 25.8½x100 ft.	2,100
2 lots e. s. 3d-av., 25.8½ n. 79th-st., 25.8½x100, each	1,125
6 lots n. s. 79th-st., 100 ft. e. 3d-av., 25x102.2, each	1,100

☞ For the information of real estate brokers and others who do not know the fact, we repeat again, that we are ready at all times to report their sales of real estate, and to publish any other information pertaining thereto, free of charge. We only ask that they come from responsible parties known to this office, and that they be *bona fide* transactions. Our object is not to puff auctioneers or brokers, but to *state facts*, and only such facts as will be useful to the public in forming correct opinions of the value and progress of real estate. Give us *facts* and not *fiction*. It looks better to publish the names of both buyers and sellers; we, therefore, request in all cases where there are no serious objections, that names as well as any other facts of interest be communicated. For over six months past we have most commonly reported names unless withheld by request, and we find it gives general satisfaction. It gives an air of genuineness to the report, and inspires confidence in the reader.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 14.

FLOUR continues dull and heavy; tendency still downward; sales 400 bbls. at $5 12½@$6 25 for good to choice extras. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales 5,000 bushels rejected on private terms, but supposed to be at 55c.; Milwaukee Club held at 85c.; buyers offer 80c.; Red Ohio held at 97c.; buyers offer 94c.; CORN heavy; sales of 16,000 bushels Toledo, 56c.@56½c.; prime Illinois River held at 58c. BARLEY dull and lower; sales of 25,000 bushels Canada, 82½c.; RYE—no sales. OATS dull at 46c. WHISKY nominal at 20c. Canal FREIGHTS firm; Flour, 42c.; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c., to New-York. *Receipts*—11,719 bbls. Flour, 58,904 bushels Wheat; 450,801 bushels Corn; 5,742 bushels Barley; 2,226 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—4,797 bbls. Flour; 47,663 bushels Wheat; 32,377 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and rates unchanged; the receipts since the first of the month reach over 800,000 bushels; sales 9,000 bushels red Winter Western at 97c. CORN very quiet. *Canal Freights* firm and steady. *Lake Imports for the last 24 hours*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 214,800 bushels Wheat, 36,300 bushels Corn, 28,100 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 11,500 bushels Wheat, 15,300 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 14.

FLOUR—No demand; Superfine, $4 50. WHISKY dull, at 18. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing. Mess PORK dull.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 14.

FLOUR weaker, but rates unchanged. WHEAT quiet, but steady. CORN—New Yellow, 67c. WHISKY dull at 23c. PROVISIONS quiet, but steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 14.

COTTON market easier; prices irregular; sales, to-day, 5,000 bales, at 11¾c.@12c. for middling. SUGARS firm, and advanced ⅛c. CORN dull; sales at 65c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at 12c. for good middling.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

COTTON lower; sales to-day 2,500 bales at 11¼c.@11¾c. for good middling to middling fair.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

COTTON very dull; sales to-day unimportant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 9,500 bales; medium grades have declined ⅛c., the market closed, however, with an upward tendency. MOLASSES, 38c. WHISKY, 19c. New-York HAY, $18.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct 14.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; Yellow, 87½c.@88c. WHISKY declined to 23c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board.*—$2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 91; $2,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 94½; $3,000 do., 95; $100 City 6s, 98; $400 do., 99½; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, 99½; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d Mtg., 89¾; $2,000 do., 89¾; $3,000 do., 90; $3,000 L. Schuylkill Railroad 7s, 90; $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 88; $500 Southern Railroad 6s, 50; $1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 10 ₩ cent., 70¾; $600 do., 71; $1,000 Lehigh Navigation 6s, 95; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 81; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 66; $1,000 Lehigh Valley 7s, 67; 34 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¼; 37 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 56; 6 Lehigh Navigation, 51½; 2 do., 50; 7 Norristown Railroad, 54¾; 5 Catawissa Railroad, 6¼; 30 Germantown Gas, 46; 14 Minehill Railroad, 50; 2 do., 50¼; 65 Reading Railroad, 25¾; 100 do., 25¾; 5 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, '76¼; 20 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 119¾; 5 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾; 120 Union Bank, Tenn., 36; 34 Girard Bank, 11¼.

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '74, 104@—; Philadelphia 6s, 98¾@99¼; Philadelphia R.R., 50¾@50¾; Philadelphia 6s, New, 103¼@103⅜; Pennsylvania 5s, 90¾@91; Reading R. R., 25¾@25¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 81@81½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 91¾@92¼; Reading Mortgage 6s, '86, 72¾@72¾; Pennsylvania R. R., 40¼@40¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mtge. 6s, 101@102; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 89@89¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 41@43; Morris Canal Preferred, 102@103½; Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 66@66½; Schuylkill Navigation Imp. 6s, 69@69½; Schuylkill Navig. Stock, 8@9¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16¾@16¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 13@70; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 40@45½; Long Island, 11½@11¼; Girard Bank, 11¼@11⅜; Lehigh Coal and Nav., 51¾@52; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@8¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, int. off, 57½@58; New Creek, ⅞@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 6¼@6¾; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 16
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	Oct. 19
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 20
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 23
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 23
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	Oct. 26
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 30

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 6
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 6
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 6
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 9
New-York	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 9
Congress	Galway	New-York	Oct. 12

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. McAllister, 2 children and nurse, the Hon. John and Mrs Boyce, Miss M. Boyce, Miss H. Boyce, Miss J. Boyce and servant, Mr. Barras and lady, Robert Mure and lady, 2 children and nurse, Miss Elizabeth Mure, Mr. and Mrs. D. Paul, Miss Paul, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bill, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Marande, John Gibson, J. M. B. McNary, Daniel Goodwin, Walter Morrison, T. Rausch, Peter Logan and lady, H. Meigs, Jr., Mrs. Meigs, Mr. Schalye, Capt. F. G. French, Miss Jane Wilson, Theo. Hucket, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bolling, F. L. Gastenhoffer, A. Como, Mrs. Berend and maid, F. S. Maller, Mr. McNeill, Robt. Bolling, the Rev. Mr. Bannister, Mrs. W. T. Whittemore, Mrs. Bodien, J. Galsenes, J. W. Mrs. W. T. Whillige, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lowe, child, Gelt, Mr. Villiger, and nurse, C. A. Stewart, F. A. Maloney, Mr. Thorine, Colonel Erwin, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, infant and nurse, Mr. Magee, Miss Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Josh. J. Williams, child and nurse, the Rev. J. D. Keren, the Rev. G. J. Seymour, J. Anderson, A. F. Molitor, Mr. Bittanus, Mr. Pengear, Mr. Poor, Mr. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, 4 children and nurse, P. N. Merino, P. Merino, Jr., A. E. Ferran and servant, G. Lorillard, W. Lorillard, Mr. Boselien, H. Jones, Mrs. Isaacs, Miss Isaacs, E. Berend, Mr. Marsh, G. Pott, Mr. Greenough, Mr. Tomlinson, John Van Buren, F. Palacio, A. S. McCord, W. C. Avery, E. Lord, Mr. Walker, Wm. E. Mallen, A. W. Hotchkiss, Mr. Uhlhelm, J. B. Jewett, Mr. Seigfried, W. Bollinger, W. Goudy, Loyan McKnight, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Paul and son, Miss Bexey, [illegible] Marie [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and servant, [illegible] Smith, W. H. Perrey, [illegible] Wigand, E. Borthault and lady, [illegible] Mme. Klay, Mr. Laverent, [illegible] lady, C. Dumare, Conrad Schmidt [illegible] Blattner and lady, A. [illegible] Mr. Mason, two children and servant, [illegible] H. Smith, Walter Bunden and lady, [illegible] Vallitpet, T. Tillotson, J. [illegible] fee, Mme. Cloisse, Mlle. [illegible] Tressler, Mlle. Caroline Challier, [illegible] seph Barura, Rudolph Yaeger, [illegible] T. Myers, Joseph Ugee, Mrs. Elizabeth [illegible] children, Wm. Budd, Miss Charlotte [illegible] and lady, Miss Maria Brown, Mr. [illegible] M. Giaconia, V. Emil, V. Maltrey, A. [illegible] Mr. Leiler, J. Huber, J. Weidler, [illegible] Mlle. Hartmann, Mlle. Barbara Fischer, [illegible] Fred'k Buhner, Anna Buhner, Madame [illegible] children, M. Barnash and lady, Weidler, [illegible] rue, Madame M. Frank, Madame Violette [illegible] ame B. Sanders, Mlle. Julie Hadermayer, [illegible] nalie Claude, Miss Cooper, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Wheatie and two children, B. [illegible] Thos. Grange, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Helen [illegible] Miss Emma Belle, H. Harwood, N. B. Jenkins, [illegible] kins, M. Robinson, H. Stevens—Total, [illegible]; and [illegible] second cabin.

In Steamship Indian Empire, from Galway—Mr. Freeman, D. Martin, Thomas [illegible], the Rev. Mr. Coughlan, James Kilduff and lady, Miss Kilduff, Daniel McClelland, Mr. Lowe, John Strickland, John O'Connell, Mr. Davidson, F. T. Wright, Mr. Bosewell, [illegible] P. Murphy, James Stevens, [illegible] McEvoy, [illegible] Thomas J. Ryan, Miss Sarah Porter, [illegible] Miss Sarah Dunkley, Miss Emily Scott, [illegible] C. McMurry, Miss Dowry.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—Mr. Lacy, [illegible] child, Lieut. Fry, U. S. N., Mrs. Margaret [illegible] From Havana—F. C. Ritter, J. Dumas, [illegible] J. Callahan, E. Egnes, F. Balderas, [illegible] Moffit, E. Gomez, Wm. Smith. From Key West—Wm. Kemps.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—The Rev. W. W. Page, lady and 2 children, Miss Allen, Wm. Corkney and lady, Mrs. [illegible] Blount, G. Davids, U. S. N., Miss [illegible] M. Smith, Miss M. Cassell, Mrs. J. F. Cleary, [illegible] lington, W. Love, J. Arnold, J. Simpson, [illegible] Woodin, A. H. Gillott, E. S. Bendheim, [illegible] man, Alex. Nott, J. M. Clendenning, Isaiah Gale, Wm. Jackson, and 17 in the steerage.

In bark Dawn, from Rio Janeiro—Mr. Joseph A. Gray.

In brig Caroline, from Aspinwall—H. Clark, J. Thomas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 19	Sun sets	5 [illegible]	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 [illegible]	Gov. Island	1 [illegible]	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 14.

Cleared.

Ships Underwriter, Roberts, Savannah, C. Grinnell; Rigs, Frost, Savannah, W. H. [illegible]; [illegible] Sewall, Charleston, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs A. Gildert, Cochrane, St. Johns, N. B., P. H. De Wolf; W. B. Nash, Nash, St. Mary's, [illegible]; T. B. Watson, Ackland, Laguayra, Dallett & Bliss; Isabella, Bearman, Tasse, Port-au-Prince, Benedict, Wilson & Co.

Schooners Lightning, Daniels, Rio Grande, [illegible] & Co.; Com. Kearney, Brown, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; C. S. Vandervoort, Wick, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. W. Phillips, Mount, Georgetown, Brown & De Rossett; E. W. Perry, Sanson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Laura Gertrude, Hewett, [illegible] D. C. Murray; Lombury, Swift, Salem, [illegible] & Co.; Harkaway, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda, [illegible] Virginia, Davis, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Sloop S. Hull, Snow, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Havre Sept. [illegible] A. M., and Southampton same day, at 4:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance. [illegible] diegd. pilot Sept. [illegible] at 7:25 A. M. 12 miles S. of the Lizard light passed steamship Baltic, hence for Southampton. 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., lat. [illegible] lon. [illegible] exchanged signals with Am. ship Guy Mannering, [illegible] W. 7th, at 10:40 A. M., lat. 42 [illegible], lon. [illegible] passed ship Vanderbilt, hence for Southampton. The N. S. arrived at the light-ship at 1 P. M. of Wednesday, but was detained by fog; arrived off the Battery at [illegible] this morning. She has experienced strong head winds, with a heavy sea, the entire passage, with the exception of two days. She brings 211 passengers, including the Piccolomini Opera Troupe.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 13th inst., [illegible] A. M., abreast Cape Race light-house, [illegible] proceeded three miles along shore, and [illegible] vessel to receive the dispatch for the New-York Associated Press, threw it overboard. 13th inst., [illegible] A. M., saw a large screw steamer going E.

Steamship Indian Empire, Courtney, Galway [illegible] and Halifax 10th inst., via Newport 12th, with mdse. and 105 passengers to the American Express Co. Arrived off Sandy Hook 13th, at 9 P. M., and was detained by fog. She landed 26 of her passengers at Newport. Arrived at the Battery at 9:30 A. M.

Steamship Philadelphia, Harrison, New-Orleans Oct. 5, and Havana 9th, and Key West 9th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, [illegible] mdse. and passengers to H. Ludlam. On the 13th, at 11 A. M., off Barnegat, passed steamship Roanoke, [illegible] Huntsville, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Thornton, Collins, Liverpool Sept. 3, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Has experienced strong westerly winds during the passage. [illegible]

Ship Progress, Chase, Liverpool Sept. [illegible], with mdse. to Nesmith & Son.

Bark Dawn, Chase, Rio Janeiro Sept. [illegible], with coffee to Reynolds & Cushman.

Bark Mary Adelia, (of Thomaston,) Keller, [illegible] Sept. 28, with salt to master. Left no Am. vessels. Had light weather on the passage.

Brig New World, Ross, Manzanilla [illegible] ds., with [illegible] to Chas. Stetson & Co. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig Caroline, Foster, Aspinwall Sept. 27, with hides, bark, &c., to J. F. Joy. Sept. 28, saw a full-rigged brig apparently ashore on Mosquito Key.

Brig Annie Laurie, (Br.,) McGregor, St. Johns, [illegible] Sept. 19, with sugar, &c., to McCall & Pritt.

Schr. Independent, Groves, Wiscasset 12 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed Frye.

Schr. Georgiana, (Br.,) Bradford, St. George, N. B., [illegible] ds., with lumber to H. L. De Wolfe.

Schr. Bronter, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) [illegible] Platt Sept. 20, with mahogany to I. B. Gager. Left no Am. vessels. Saw an Am. fore-and-aft schr. going [illegible].

Schr. Cyclone, Dell, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Juana, (of Bridgeport,) [illegible] Sept. 17, with sugar to I. B. Gager & Co.

Schr. Union, Keller, Machias [illegible] ds., with [illegible].
Schr. Sea Lion, Hix, Rockland [illegible] ds., with lime.
Schr. St. Lucas, Adams, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Susan & Mary, Atcheson, [illegible].
Schr. C. B. Pringle, Loving, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Treasure, Lee, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. A. Kelley, Kelley, Harwich, with fish.
Schr. Snow Drift, Snow, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Empire State, Adams, Chatham, with fish.
Schr. Mary Ellen, Haskell, [illegible], for Boston.
Schr. Four Brothers, Chase, Provincetown, with fish.
Schr. R. Baker, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Marietta, Gorman, Chatham, with fish.
Schr. N. D. Scudder, Cobb, Provincetown, with fish.
Schr. Cinderella, Stevens, Provincetown, with fish.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W., light.

Below.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool Aug. 29, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Also, a foreign bark, with passengers.

Sailed.

Steamship Arabia, Stone, for Liverpool—from Quarantine, at 9:15 A. M. Ships Corn Lion, Luther, Glasgow; Marion, Gross, Sydney, N. S. W.; Charlotte, Clarke, New-Orleans; Western Empire, Boole, do.; Orlando, Leavitt, do.; New-England, Edge, Mobile; Orange, Porter, Apalachicola; Henry Clark, Brown, do.; Cumberland, Trask, Savannah; E. J. Lane, Coulthard, do.; Roscius, Cook, do.; Roger A. Heirs, Stewart, do.; John H. Elliott, Tucker, Mobile; Escort, Hussey, Liverpool; Alice Counce, Singer, San Francisco; Robin Hood, Matthews, do.; Argo, Ballard, do.; Lady Franklin, [illegible] Mobile; Rhine, Moore, London; [illegible] Baltic, Zerega, Glasgow; Frank Saxton, [illegible] Honeywick, Smith, Charleston; Oak, (Br.,) [illegible] Glasgow. Brig Saml. G. Adams, Briggs, [illegible] ple, and others.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 14—Arr. steamship Empire City, from Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Charlotte Krath—Danish brig, for New-York, Sept. [illegible], lat. 39, lon. 66 51.

Elmwood—bark, bd. S., exchanged signals with, Sept. [illegible], 60 miles N. of Pernambuco.

Matron—schr., Taylor, from Newport, R. I., for Savannah, 48 hours out, Oct. 12, lat. 37 [illegible], lon. 73 [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

Am. vessels in port at Havre, Sept. 29—Ships Hemisphere, Bailey, for New-York Oct. 1; Wm. Frothingham, Sampson, do. 5th; Jane D. Cooper, Collins, do. [illegible]; Odessa, Barstow, for New-Orleans, do.; [illegible] ham, do. Oct. 10; Trojan, Newell, for New-York [illegible]; New-Hampshire, Weeks, do. do.; [illegible] anc. Bethiah Thayer, Munroe, do.

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Have Just Published:

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[illegible]